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A GRAMMAR

OF THE

OLD FRIESIC LANGUAGE.

BY
ADLEY H. CUMMINS, A.M.

“Felix ea gens præ reliquis Germaniæ populis, quod antiquas sedes non solum felici Marte tuita est, sed et fines ferro longe lateque protulit, et vetus ac nobile nomen in hodiernum diem retinuit.”

—HEINECCI ANTIQ. GERM., L. I. c. 2, sec. 29.



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INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 13 B.C., Drusus, the Roman general, who was afterwards surnamed Germanicus, found a tribe of Germans, called by themselves Fresar and by the Romans Frisii, dwelling on the north-west coast of Germany, between the mouth of the Rhine and of the Ems, together with the Batavi, Bracteri, and Chauci, and not far removed from their more northern brethren, the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons.

We find references made to them by Pliny, Tacitus, and Ptolemy, all placing them virtually in the same position. They came into collision with Drusus and experienced a terrible defeat, but in 28 A.D. retaliated upon the Romans by rising in rebellion against them. They were, however, soon again brought into subjection, and yet shortly thereafter began to expand their borders, absorbing the Chauci, occupying the lands to the southward as fast as vacated by the Franks, and spreading along the shore of the German Ocean to Jutland, where they were known as Strand Frisians. We soon lose sight of them as connected with the Roman Empire, and in the fifth and sixth centuries the Germanic flood swept away all traces of the Imperial dominion over them.

The Frisians did not as a body accompany the other members of the common Gothic stock to Great Britain, but there are scattered evidences to show that many adventurers of that tribe did find a home in those western islands.

It is even said (in old Dutch) of the redoubtable Hengist himself:—

“Een hiet Engistus, een Vriese, een Sas,
Die ute Land verdreven was.”

‘There was Hengist, a Frisian or a Saxon,
Who was banished from his land.’

It has been characteristic of the Frisians that they have ever retained, as a nation, their primitive location. "Ex antiquissimis Germaniæ populis sola Frisiorum gens et sedem suam quam ab initio æræ Christianæ ac temporibus primorum Cæsarum tenuit, et idem nomen sine mutatione ad hæc usque tempora retinuerit retineatque."—*Emmius in Præf. ad rer. Fris. Hist.*

Their language has been equally enduring, though now spoken by but a small number of persons.

In the seventh and eighth centuries their dominions were the most extensive, and during those centuries they came in contact with the Frankish power. In 689 Radbod, their chief, was defeated by Pepin de Héristal. These were the *Frisii Majores*, or West Frisians, and they were compelled to embrace Christianity. Poppo, the chief of the East Frisians, was defeated in 734 by Charles Martel, who sent to them, as an apostle, St. Boniface.

In 785 they were finally subdued by Charlemagne, who gave to them a code of laws in Latin termed the "Lex Frisonum." For some time thereafter the country was under the control of the Franks, and in 843 Frisia was divided into three parts, Lewis the German receiving East and Central Frisia, and Charles the Bald the West.

Shortly after its subjection by the Franks Frisia was overrun by the Normans until A.D. 1024. After their departure the country was parcelled out among several petty princes and powers, and has so remained until modern times.

Old Friesic literature consists almost exclusively of law-books, each district having its own. They have been printed in full by Richthofen and Hettéma in various works. Their laws extend from the twelfth century to a date late in the fifteenth, and consist of the following :—The laws of the Rüstinger, those of the Brocmen, the Emsiger Recht, the laws of Westerwold, Langewold, Fivelgo, Hunsingo, Fredewold, Sevenwold, North Friesland, Drenthe, Eiderstede, and the Siebenhardenbeliebung. These laws possess the same peculiarities as those in vogue among the other ancient Germans. The spirit of the hardy Gothic race was such that it could not

brook the idea of imprisonment as a punishment for crime, but crimes were punished by fine and the ordeal.

The language is one of the Low German family, very similar to Anglo-Saxon. It is indeed stated that the missionaries sent to the Frisians—who were Anglo-Saxons—immediately upon their arrival in those regions commenced active labour among the people, preaching and exhorting, and experiencing no difficulty in making themselves understood by their hearers,—such was the close agreement of their respective forms of speech. It is peculiar in this, that up to comparatively modern times, it retained its archaic purity, so that while other members of the common stock were undergoing a change into their middle and modern aspects, it was still spoken in uncorrupted form in its primitive home. Thus about the time of Chaucer might perhaps be placed its most flourishing period.

Frisia *proper*, according to Halbertsma, is a district surrounded by the Zuyder Zee on the north-west and south, almost forming a peninsula. Here was the original seat of the Frisians, and here is their modern home. Friesland is divided at present into the provinces of East and West Friesland, embraced respectively in Hanover and Holland. Only the Country Friesic, North Friesic, Saterlandic, Schiermonnikoogian, and Hindelopian have remained until these times as spoken dialects. The language is spoken, too, on the islands of Föhr, Sylt, and Amrum.

“The Frisian which is spoken on a small area on the north-western coast of Germany, between the Scheldt and Jutland, and on the islands near the shore, which has been spoken there for at least two thousand years, and which possesses literary documents as old as the twelfth century, is broken up into endless local dialects. I quote from Kohl’s ‘Travels:’—‘The commonest things,’ he writes, ‘which are named almost alike all over Europe, receive quite different names in the different Frisian islands. Thus in Amrum *father* is called *aatj*; on the Halligs, *baba* or *babe*; in Sylt, *foder* or *vaar*; in many districts on the mainland, *täte*; in the eastern part of Föhr, *oti* or *ohitj*. Although these people live within a couple

of German miles from each other, these words differ more than the Italian *padre* and the English *father*. Even the names of their districts and islands are totally different in different dialects. The island of Sylt is called Söl, Sol, and Sal.* Each of these dialects, though it might be made out by a Frisian scholar, is unintelligible except to the peasants of each narrow district in which it prevails.

“What is therefore generally called the Frisian language, and described as such in Frisian grammars, is in reality but one out of many dialects, though, no doubt, the most important.”*

A volume of poems in Country Friesic was published by Gysbert Japicx about 1650, denominated *Friesche Rymlerye*, and one or two minor works and a few unimportant specimens of the modern dialects have from time to time been printed, especially in grammars and handbooks of the various dialects, to illustrate the folk-speech.

The body of laws that has come down to us from the classical period of the speech is naturally looked upon as a monument of inestimable worth. This brings us to regard a matter which cannot be passed over without a brief remark. It might easily be conjectured that the discovery of any more old Friesic texts would be warmly and eagerly welcomed by philologists and others. In 1872 a work entitled *Thet Oera Linda Bók*, purporting to be written in more ancient Friesic than any theretofore known, was published in Holland, for another person, by Dr. Ottema—a work which has deceived some of the most eminent Frisian scholars. Its contents can hardly be summed up in brief, for they set history, chronology, mythology, and almost conjecture itself at defiance. It professes to give the history of the race for 3000 or 4000 years, laying down a system of theology, laws, &c., and may well in every sense be termed a “Wonderboek” by the learned doctors of Holland.

It is, upon thorough examination, found to be a hodge-podge, a *mengelmoes* of ancient Friesic, modern Friesic, and

* Max Müller, *Lectures on the Science of Language*, 1st Series, p. 59.

modern Dutch, and it is not free from great errors in grammar—just such mistakes, in fact, as its alleged author was wont to make in writing his mother-tongue. From all the facts adduced by its critics there is no reason to doubt that they have conclusively demonstrated it to be the work of Cornelis Over de Linden (lately deceased), Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard at the Helder, in the Netherlands, who undertook and performed the prodigious task—the work of many years—of writing in uncials, in a dead and obsolete language, a lengthy volume for the glorification of his own family and of his presumptive race. Thus did this singular man—to use an inelegant phrase in vogue in Holland—“take the learned world by the nose and lead it around the yard.”

Much that is interesting regarding the history, language, and literature of the Frisians may be consulted in Mr. Hewitt's treatise entitled *The Frisian Language and Literature*, 8vo, Ithaca, New York, 1879, and in the preface by Halbertsma to the larger edition—that of 1838—of Dr. Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, to which, for further details, the curious are respectfully referred.

It becomes me to acknowledge my indebtedness in an eminent degree to Dr. Helfenstein's excellent *Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages*, and to Richthofen's *Altfresisches Wörterbuch*, which might most appropriately be denominated a *Grammatisches-Kritisches Wörterbuch* of that dialect. Few forms of speech are favoured with so thorough and complete lexicographical apparatus as is the Friesic with Richthofen's *Wörterbuch* and Hettema's *Idioticon*. If this grammar prove to be a useful contribution towards the speedy and thorough acquisition of the language by those who interest themselves in the study of the old Germanic languages, it will give sincere pleasure to its author.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 1, 1881.*

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FRIESIC GRAMMAR.

PART I.—PHONOLOGY.

THE ALPHABET.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, v, w, (x), (y), z.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

1. VOWELS.

(1.) *a* like *A* in *lad*.
ā „ *A* „ *ball*.
e „ *E* „ *rest*.
ē „ *E* „ *they*.
i „ *I* „ *hit*.

ī like *EE* in *seem*.
o „ *O* „ *blot*.
ō „ *O* „ *dome*.
u „ *U* „ *full*.
ū „ *OO* „ *tool*.

(2.) There was but little difference between the sound of *a* and *o* in such words as *man, mon, land, lond, wald, wold*. Regarding the free interchange of these vowels with each other see Section 4.

(3.) The same is true of *e* and *i* at the end of unaccented syllables; we find them indiscriminately used, as in *hire, hiri, nose, nosi, &c.*

(4.) The vowels rarely had an absolutely determinate sound, being subject to innumerable shades and slight variations—much like the varied shades of colours that are so prevalent, to which but seldom can an absolutely distinctive epithet be applied; and then, again, in the senescence of the language the sounds assimilated themselves to those of the conquering and absorbing language of Holland.

CONSONANTS.

2. (1.) The consonants are pronounced the same as in English, with the following exceptions:—

(2.) *c* pronounced always like *k*.

(3.) *ch* like the German *CH*; it is the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon hard *H*, as in *brochte*, A.-S. *brohte*.

(4.) *h* before all consonants but *w* is but a slight aspirate, as in *hlapa*, to leap; *hrof*, robbery. Sometimes pronounced so indistinctly as to be omitted from words, as *ors* for *hors*—a genuine Cockneyism; and from the same word the *r* was occasionally dropped, making *hos*, which sounds like the vulgar or backwoods expression in English for *horse*.

hw = *WH* in *what*.

(5.) *j* before a vowel pronounced like English *y*.

(6.) *k* sometimes is pronounced like *CH* and *SH*, &c.; but as to this see under gutturals.

(7.) *lf* and *lv*. In these combinations the Frisians were inclined to absorb the *f* or *v* in the pronunciation, and thus wrote indiscriminately *dêla* or *delva*, to delve, which is contrary to the English method, which under the same circumstances absorbs the *L*; for we say *CAF* for *CALF*; the *L* is quiescent.

(8.) *s* finally assumed the Dutch sound of *z*, and *sonder* was pronounced *zonder*; *syn*, *zyn*, &c.

(9.) *wl*, *wr*. In the combination *wl*, the *w* has something of the sound of the German *w*, as in *wlîte* = *vlite*. Before other consonants the *w* is but slightly, if at all, pronounced; accordingly the manuscripts exhibit *wrogia*, *rogia*, *wriust*, *riust*, *wrauld*, *rauld*, &c.

Other remarks regarding pronunciation will be found scattered through the following Sections, composing Part I. of this work.

VOWELS.

3. Short Vowels—*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.

Long Vowels—*â*, *ê*, *î*, *ô*, *û*.

Diphthongs—*iu*, *ei*, *au*.

4. (1.) Original *a* is preserved before *m* and *n*, whether single, geminated, or combined with a mute, and also before a single consonant with *a* or *u* in the following syllable, as in *nama*, name; *fara*, traveller; although this vowel manifests a tendency to change to *o*, as in *man*, *mon*; *kamp*, *komp*, *fight*; but *a* can never change to *o* where the umlaut occurs.

(2.) *a* represents Gothic *a* and the simple Anglo-Saxon *ea*, as in *al*, all, Gothic *alls*, A.-S. *eall*; *half*, half, Goth. *halbs*, A.-S. *healf*.

(3.) An *e* in the final syllable gives rise to umlaut, as in *hangst*, gen. *hengstes*.

(4.) Either *a* or *e* may occur before the double consonants, but the former, especially before *l*, *x*, and geminated mutes, as in *falla*, to fall; *salt*, salt; *walda*, to rule; *sax*, knife; but before *r* the umlaut appears, as in *herd*, hard, German, *hart*, Icel. *harðr*.

5. (1.) *e* is derived from three other vowels, viz., *a*, *i*, and *u*; thus, from *a* by umlaut, as in *hangst*, *hengstes*; and by a simple weakening of the sound, which is quite common in verbs of the first or strong conjugation, as in *bed* from *bidde*, to bid; *bifel* from *bifella*, to command; and also before doubled mutes (as well as *r*, as stated in Section 4), e.g., *ekker*, acre, field.

(2.) It is derived from *i* by the power of assimilation exercised by an *a* in the following syllable, as in *helpa*, to help; *werpa*, to throw. It is not changed in the strong conjugation of the verb, and we consequently have *werpe*, *werpst*, *werpth*.

(3.) It appears for *u* after that vowel has been intermediately changed into *o*, as in *fel* for *ful*, full.

(4.) In the participles, *bifelen*, *breken*, broken, &c., the *e* represents the vowel of the infinitive where other verbs have *o*, as in A.-S. *gebrocen*, and the parallel form in Friesic, *bifölen*, which occurs.

(5.) Its correspondences are—first, A.-S. and Icel. *e*, as in *setta*, to set, A.-S. *settan*, Icel. *setja*. Second, the A.-S. “brechung” *ea*, Icel. *e* or *a* changeable to *e* by umlaut,—

bern, child, A.-S. *bearn*, Icel. *barn* (*bernska*); *erm*, poor, A.-S. *earm*, Icel. *armr*. Third, A.-S. *ä*, as in *gers*, A.-S. *gärs*, grass; *wetir*, A.-S. *wäter*, water. Fourth, A.-S. *eo*, Icel. *e*, *ja*, *jö*—*berch*, mountain, A.-S. *beorh*, Icel. *berg*, *bjarg*; *melok*, milk, A.-S. *meoloc* (Swed. *mjölk*), Dan. *melk* (Sansk. *mṛṣ*, *mulgere*).

6. (1.) *i* pure is preserved before many combinations beginning with *m* and *n*, and before *r* with a dental following, where A.-S. has *eo*: *binda*, to bind; *hirte*, heart, A.-S. *heort*; but *u*, or its representative *o*, in the succeeding syllable, which should have the power of preserving it, is no longer able to do so, as *felo*, many, much; *fretho*, peace; *selover*, silver.

(2.) *i* is broken into *iu* before *cht*, as in *riucht*, right; *fliucht*, he flies. Brechung also seems to occur in *tziurke*, church; *wriust*, wrist; and *tziust* (*kiust*), a fell, pelt.

(3.) It corresponds to A.-S. *i*, *y* (and *eo* as has just been observed, and to Icel. *e*).

<i>Mith</i> , with,	A.-S. <i>mid</i> ,	Icel. <i>mæð</i> .
<i>Nima</i> , to take,	" <i>uiman</i> or <i>nyman</i> ,	" <i>nema</i> .
<i>Irthe</i> , earth,	" <i>eorthe</i> .	
<i>Hirte</i> , heart,	" <i>heort</i> ,	(Sansk. <i>hrd</i>).
<i>Fir</i> , far,	" <i>feor</i> .	

7. *o* is the representative, the "Trübung" or obscuration of *u*; before *mp*, *nd*, and *n* it is a mere variation of *a*, as in *komp*, kamp; *lond*, land; *hond*, hand; *gong*, gang, a going, walking; *mon*, man. It is equivalent to A.-S. *o*.

<i>Dochter</i> , daughter,	A.-S. <i>dohtor</i> ,	(Sansk. <i>duhitri</i>).
<i>Dolch</i> , wound,	" <i>dolh</i> ,	New Fries. <i>dolge</i> and <i>dolck</i> .
<i>Folk</i> , folk,	" <i>folc</i> ,	" <i>folck</i> .

8. *u* is but seldom preserved; it has given way so extensively to the "Trübung" in *o*. It corresponds to A.-S. *u*.

<i>Hundred</i> ,	A.-S. <i>hundred</i> .
<i>Tunge</i> , tongue,	" <i>tung</i> .

Organic generally before liquid geminations and combinations—*pund*, pound; *grund*, ground; *tunge*, tongue; *burnen*, *ustus*.

LONG VOWELS.

9. (1.) *ā* occurs in some cases of contraction, as in *fā* (Germ. *fangen*), to take, seize; *slā* (Germ. *schlagen*), to strike.

(2.) It appears in the third person plural of the eighth class of strong verbs, as in *nāmon*, from *nima*, to take.

(3.) It represents Gothic *ai* and A.-S. *ā*, as in Fries. and A.-S. *ā*, law, Gothic, *ai*; *āga*, to have, Goth. *aigan*; but it is most frequently found in the place of the Gothic diphthong *au*, which appears in A.-S. as *ēā*.

E.g., *āre*, ear; *āge*, eye; *hlāpa*, to run; *gā*, a region or district (Germ. *Gau*); for Gothic *āuso*, *āugo*, *hlāupan*, and *gāujans*. Its other equivalents are Icel. *au*, and sometimes (but usually

ð) Old-High-German *ā*, as in—

<i>Dād</i> , death,	A.-S. <i>deād</i> ,	Icel. <i>dauðr</i> ,	O.-H.-G. <i>tōd</i> .
<i>Rād</i> , red,	" <i>reād</i> ,	" <i>rauðr</i> ,	" <i>rōt</i> .
<i>Lās</i> , loose,	" <i>lēās</i> ,	" <i>laus</i> ,	" <i>lōs</i> .
<i>Strām</i> , stream,	" <i>streām</i> ,	" <i>straumr</i> ,	" (<i>Strom</i>).

(4.) It appears in the singular preterit of the eighth class of strong verbs, as *kās*, from *kīusa*, to choose; *bād*, from *biada*, to command.

10. (1.) *ē* represents O.-S. *ē* instead of O.-H.-G. *ei*, as in *brēd*, broad, O.-S. *brēd*, O.-H.-G. *preit*.

(2.) It sometimes represents O.-H.-G. and A.-S. *ē* instead of *ie*, as *brēf*, *bēr*, *prēster*, for *brief*, *bier*, *priester*.

(3.) It is equivalent to A.-S. *ē*, as in *fēt*, Fries. and A.-S.; *dēma*, to judge, A.-S., *dēman*; *fēra*, to go, to lead, A.-S. *fēran*.

(4.) It represents A.-S. *æ* and Icel. *ā*.

<i>Hēr</i> , hair,	A.-S. <i>hær</i> ,	Icel. <i>hār</i> .
<i>Dēde</i> , deed,	" <i>dæd</i> ,	" <i>dād</i> .

(5.) It also represents A.-S. *ȝ* and Icel. *ey*.

<i>Lēsa</i> , to loose,	A.-S. <i>lȝsan</i> ,	Icel. <i>leysa</i> .
<i>Hēra</i> , to hear,	" <i>hȝran</i> ,	" <i>heyra</i> .

(6.) It occurs, as in A.-S., as a condensation of Goth. *āu*.

<i>Nēd</i> , need,	A.-S. <i>nēd</i> ,	Goth. <i>nāuths</i> .
<i>Dēpa</i> , to dip,	"	" <i>dāupjan</i> .
<i>Skēne</i> , pretty,	(Ger. <i>schön</i>),	" <i>skāuns</i> .

(7.) The condensed form *ē* appears also for the Gothic diphthong *iu*; *knē*, knee, Goth. *kniu*.

(8.) *ê* is employed to indicate the umlaut of *ô*; *dôm*, *judicium*, *dêma*, to judge. It is even so employed with respect to *û*, as in *sêle*, Germ. *Säule*, A.-S. *sûl*, pillar; *hêde*, hide, A.-S. *hûd*, corresponding to the A.-S. umlaut of *û* which is *ÿ*.

(9.) In a few instances this vowel has been retained in pure correspondence with Gothic *ê*, as in *mêl* for *mâl*, time; *wêpen*, weapon, for *wâpen*; *wêron*, they were; *jêvon*, they gave. As intimated in these instances, the vowel *ê* corresponds generally in this and the other old Teutonic dialects to Goth. *ê*.

This vowel will frequently be found written thus, *ee*.

11. (1.) *î* represents the Gothic diphthong *ei*, and answers to *ê* in the other old Germanic dialects; e.g., Gothic *hweila*, a time, O.-H.-G. *hwila*, O.-S. *huila*, A.-S. *hwile*, Fries. *hwile*, Saterlandish *wila*, North Fries. *wile* (Sansk. *vêla*); Gothic *treis*, three, O.-H.-G. *drî*, O.-S. and A.-S. *thrî*, Icel. *thrîr*, Fries. *thria*, thrice (Sansk. *tri*).

(2.) This vowel may also take the place of the *ei* arising from *eg*, as in *dî*, day; *mî*, may.

(3.) It may result from contraction, as in *nîa*, *new*, Goth. *niujis*.

(4.) *y*, which has in this dialect a proper place only in foreign words, is frequently found for *î*, as well as *i*, as in *wyf* for *wîf*, wife.

12. (1.) *ô* equals Goth., A.-S., and Icel. *ô*, as in—

<i>Dôm</i> , judgment,	Goth. <i>dôms</i> ,	A.-S. <i>dôm</i> ,	Icel. <i>dômr</i> .
<i>Bók</i> , book,	" <i>bôka</i> ,	" <i>bôc</i> ,	" <i>bók</i> .
<i>Brôther</i> , brother,	" <i>brôthar</i> ,	" <i>brôther</i> ,	" <i>bróðir</i> .
			(Sansk. <i>bhrâtri</i> .)

(2.) A tendency to interchange *ô* and *â* is common to Fries. with all the old Teutonic dialects, as in *sôn*, *sân*, sun; *môna*, moon; *nômon*, they took (Germ. *nâhmen*); *kômon*, they came (Germ. *kâmen*).

13. (1.) *û* represents Gothic *û* and *iu*, and the *û* of the other dialects. Goth. *Hûs*, the same in Fries. and the other ancient dialects. Goth. *Fûls*, foul; Fries. and A.-S. *fûl*; Icel. *fáll*.

(2.) It is a contraction of *iu*, as in *frûdelf* = *frîudelf*, lover; *kriose*, *krûs*, cross; *flûcht* for *flîucht*, he flies.

(3.) It occurs in some other cases of contraction, as in *hûa*, to hang, for *hangia*.

DIPHTHONGS.

14. This dialect is restricted to the single diphthong *iu*, with the weakened forms *ia*, *io*. The rule is that *iu* (or *io*) is to be found where the following syllable contains (or originally contained) *i* or *u*, and *ia* where it contains *a*; e.g., *hiudega*, to-day; *frîund*, friend; *diore*, dear; *flower*, four; *diar*, deer, animal; *kriapa*, to creep; *thiade*, people; *kiase*, *elegit*. *Iu* appears at the end of words, as in *thriu*, three; *hiu*, she. Some words waver between *iu* and *io*, as *fiur* and *fior*, four; *diure* and *diore*, dear; *liude* and *liode*, people.

The *Rûstringer Recht* seems to prefer *io*, the other laws the form *iu*.

15. (1.) *ei* is an inorganic and later formation; it arises from the contraction of the terminations *ag* and *eg*, as in *wei*, way, for *weg*; *dei*, day, gen. *degas* or *deis*; but in the plural the *g* reasserts itself, and *wegar*, *degas*, &c., appear.

(2.) In *ein*, own, it is a contraction of *êg* = *êgin*, and *heia* = *hêga*, to fence, preserve.

(3.) For *î* taking the place of *ei*, see Section 11.

(4.) The parallel forms *deil* for *del*, dale; *weisa* for *wesa*, to be; *beile* for *bel*, boil, &c., corresponding to *a* in O.-H.-G. and O.-S., occur, e.g., O.-S. *dal*.

(5.) <i>ei</i> = <i>û</i> in O.-S.,	<i>breid</i> , bride,	O.-S. <i>brâd</i> .
<i>ei</i> = <i>ou</i> in O.-H.-G.,	<i>hei</i> , a blow,	O.-H.-G. <i>hou</i> .
<i>ei</i> = <i>iu</i> in ,,	<i>beile</i> , a boil,	,, <i>biule</i> .

(6.) In *keisar*, emperor; *leia*, layman, the *ei* is identical with the same diphthong in O.-H.-G., from which, in fact, these forms are derived.

It is sometimes written *ey*, *mey* = *mî*, *possum*.

16. *au* is an inorganic diphthong resulting from the contraction of *âw*—*naut* for *nâwet*, nought.

17. *ae* = *a*, generally, as *aegh* for *äch*, *bistaen* for *bistân* (Germ. *bestehen*). It also occurs for *ê*, as in *haet* for *hêth*, *has*; *aerst* for *êrost*, first; *waepen* for *wêpin*. It but seldom occurs in the *Rüstringer Recht* and other old texts.

18. *oe* is usually the later and Dutch orthography for *u*, as in *bloed*, blood; *soen* for *sunu*, son; *hoemanich* (*quam multi*), Dutch, *hoe manigerlei*; *doem. judicium* (Older Fries. *dôm*), Dutch, *doemen*, to judge. It also appears where the North Friesic employs *oe* or *öj*; e.g., *soe*, so, N.-F. *zoe*; *hjoë*, N.-F. *joe*, they.

CONSONANTS.

	Liquids— <i>l, m, n, r.</i>
	Spirants— <i>v, w, s, z, j, h.</i>
Mutes	{ Labials— <i>b, p, f.</i>
	{ Dentals— <i>d, t, th.</i>
	{ Gutturals— <i>g, c, k.</i>
	<i>q = kw; x = ks.</i>

LIQUIDS.

19. (1.) This dialect carefully distinguishes between the Gothic simple initial liquids *l, n, r*, and their aspirated compounds *hl, hn, hr*. The first and last sometimes are found with the liquid and the spirant transposed, as *lh*, &c.

(2.) Gemination is rejected at the end of a word, and is not found in compound words where the preceding vowel is short, as *al*, all, *al-sâ*, also. In this it fully agrees with Anglo-Saxon. We find the gemination of *n* arising from the contraction of two *n*'s, which have come into closer contact by the elision of one or more vowels, as in *ênne* for *ênene*, *mînne* for *mînene*, *thînne*, &c.

(3.) Final *n* is uniformly rejected in all infinitives (though it reappears in the gerund), in the termination of the subjunctive, in the inflections of the weak declension, and in various words; as *finda*, to find, A.-S. *findan*; *thene hona*, accusative (*gallus*), instead of *honan*. The *a* thus left answers in all cases to A.-S. *an* and *on*; e.g., *ma*, A.-S. *man*; *thana*, thence, A.-S. *thanon*; *bâtta*, without, A.-S. *bûtan*.

(4.) In this, as well as in the other old Teutonic dialects,

inflectional *m* has, when occurring in terminations, been always changed to *n*; *n* is dropped when occurring in the middle of a word before *s*, *th*, *d*, and *f*, as in *ús* (Germ. *uns*), *nobis*, *ev-êst* (Goth. *anst*), *máth*, *tôth*, *fif* (Germ. *mund*, O.-H.-G. *tand*, Goth. *fimf*); and *ath* for *and* appears in the plural terminations of the verb.

20. (1.) A tendency to indulge in rhotacism (the change of *s* into *r*) pre-eminently characterises Friesic; e.g., it appears in the nominal plural of substantives, as in *degar*, days, A.-S. *dagâs*; *fiskar*, fishes, A.-S. *fiscâs*. Sometimes, however, the liquid entirely disappears, as in *dega*; the probability, therefore, is that the pronunciation of the *r* was as indistinct as is that of the same letter now in England in such words as *bar*, *tar*, &c.

(2.) In Sanskrit we observe the same rule of euphony applied, *r* appearing for *s* when preceded by any other vowel than long or short *a*, and before all soft letters, consonants and vowels.

(3.) *r* is cast away, as in A.-S., where not organic; as in *ma*, more, Icel. *meir*; *min*, less, Icel. *minnr* or *miðr*.

(4.) *Metathesis* is quite common, as in *gers*, grass; *hars*, horse (O.-H.-G. *hros*); *fersk*, fresh; *barna*, to burn (Germ. *brennen*).

SPIRANTS.

21. *v*, *w*.

(1.) *v* is sometimes written at the beginning and in the middle of words for the vowel *u*—e.g., *vrdrîva* for *urdrîva*, to drive out; *vr* for *ur*, over; *vtor*, extra; *vndvnga*, *se liberare*.

(2.) *w* appears also for *u* at the beginning and in the middle of words, and in some cases *wu* is rendered by a simple *u*—*wtward* for *âtward*, outward; *wrsta* for *ursta*, to oversee; *wnde* for *unde*, wound; *dwa* for *dua*, to do. Of *w* for *wu* observe *wllen*, woollen; *wnnen*, won; and *wrdon*, become.

(3.) Of combinations we note *wl* and *wr* in *white*, *visibilis*, and *wlemmelsa*, *læsio*, which are combined in *wlîtewlemmelsa*, a visible wound (i.e., one not covered by clothing); *wr* in *wreka*, ulcers; *wrôgia*, *accusare*, and others. *hw*, *kw*, &c.,

are, as a rule, strictly preserved from intermixture with the succeeding vowel.

(4.) The Anglo-Saxon vocalisation is admitted in the following cases:—*suster*, sister; *kuma*, to come, and *kom*, came: for *svister* (*Rüstringer Swester*); *krima*, *kvam*.

(5.) *w* is sometimes dropped in the middle of a word, as in *sêla*, A.-S. *sâwel*, soul, life; and at the end it is sometimes retained and sometimes falls away, in the latter case lengthening the preceding vowel. Retained, as in *dâw*, dew; *blâw*, blue: falls away, as in *gâ*, a district, *vicus*; *â*, a law.

The *u* in such forms as *fuwer*, four; *triuwe*, faith; *hawwan*, *verberatum*, is, so to speak, but a diphthongal gemination of the *w*, for *fuer*, *triwe*, *hawan*—a peculiarity also observable in O.-H.-G.

22. (1.) *s* and *z*. Rhotacism of *s* into *r* takes place as in Old-High-German and Old-Saxon. (See Section 20.) The *s* is preserved in the present and preterit singular of strong verbs; while the preterit plural and the participle adopt *r*, e.g., *kiase*, *kâs*, *kêron*; *wesa*, *was*, *wêron*.

(2.) The softening of *sk* into *sch* is a dialectic peculiarity: before *e* and *i* we find *schet*, treasure; *schel* for *skel*, shall; *scheldech*, guilty; *schilling*, shilling: before *a* and *u* in *schangt*, present; *schule*, shelter, hut.

(3.) The soft sibilant *z* is found at the beginning of but few words, and there mostly appears in later forms in sympathy with, and under the influence of, the Dutch, as *zeerdwer*, pirate, viking, Dutch, *zeeroover*; *zwarra*, to swear, Dutch, *zweeren*.

For the combinations *tz*, *sz*, *dsz*, *dz*, &c., see under Gutturals, Sections 27 and 28.

23. Contrary to the custom of some of the other old Germanic dialects, which often supplant *j* by *g*, the Old Friesic has, in addition to the organic *j*, employed this consonant in the place of *g* (the *j* is written *i* in the manuscripts, and has usually been so printed), e.g., *jeld*, poena, pecunia, for *geld*; *jêva*, to give, &c. The sibilant is organic in *jêr*, year; *jung*, young; *federja*, *patruus*; *makja*, to make; *sparja*, to spare; *erja*, to honour. It is ordinarily vocalised into *i* where

it forms part of the root, and is therefore seldom to be met with: e.g., *nīa*, new; *frī*, free. When once vocalised it does not reappear in the word—*hiri*, army, has not in the dative *hirji*, but *hiri*.

24. *h* only occurs at the beginning of words; in the middle it is sometimes dropped and sometimes hardened into *g*; e.g., *stīa*, to see (Germ. *sehen*); *slōgon*, they slew, from *slā*.

At the end of a word it appears as *ch*, corresponding to A.-S. *h*—*hāch*, high, A.-S. *hedh*; and so in the middle of a word like *g* and *k* (see Section 27) before *t*—*dochter*, daughter, A.-S. *dohtor*; *drochten*, dominus, A.-S. *dryhten*, O.-S. *drohtin*; *brochte*, A.-S. *brohte*. *h* is inorganic in *hāga*, to have, and in the conjugational forms we sometimes find it dropped, as *āch* and *hāch*. The combination *hw* is common, as in *hwa*, who; *hwerpa*, jacere; *hwīt*, white.

MUTES.

LABIALS.

25. *p* in general and *b* and *f* at the beginning of words are organic; *b*, except in the combination *mb* and in cases of gemination, is replaced by *v* in the middle, and by *f* at the end of words; e.g., *wīf*, genitive *wīves*; *stef*, staff, dative *steve*; *half*, genitive *halves*; but *f* remains in the middle of a word where a *t* sound follows, as in *ēfter*, after; *hāfd*, head; *jefta*, or. The labial aspirate *ph* is represented by the spirant *f* or *v*.

p is identical in its relations with the same letter in the other Old-German dialects. The gemination *ff* occurs only in foreign words, and *pp* is rare.

DENTALS.

26. (1.) *d* when initial is organic. The media is liable, as in Gothic, to yield to the aspirate when terminational, but does not in such words as *breid*, bride; *hāfd*, head; *bed*, asked; but the aspirate prevails in the terminations of the verb—*th* and *ath* occurring for *d* and *ad*. *rd* and *rth* are kept distinct, as *gerdel*, girdle; *irthe*, earth: *ld* may be either organic or take the place of *lth*, as *holda*, to hold, Goth. *haldan*; *bilde*, O.-S. *bilithe*.

(2.) *t* is almost uniformly organic ; it sometimes drops out at the end of a word after *ch*, as *riuch* for *riucht* ; and *th* sometimes loses the aspiration and becomes *t*, as in *nimat* for *nimath* ; *klit* for *klith*, clothing ; *dât* for *dâth*, death ; vice versa, *th* at times occurs for *t*, as *weth* for *wet*, wet ; *with* for *wit*.

(3.) The aspirate is made to answer (written *th*) to both the A.-S. and Icel. *p* and *ð* ; it is by some supposed to have had a softer sound in the middle and at the ends of words than at the beginning. The aspirate and media occasionally interchange, as *sâda* for *sâtha*, sod ; *steth* for *sted*, place, stead.

GUTTURALS.

27. (1.) *g* is sometimes (when preceding *e* or *ê*) rendered by the spirant *j*, as in *jêva*, to give ; *jelda*, solvere ; *jêstlika*, ecclesiasticus.

(2.) When *g* is preceded by *e*, and followed by *e* or *i* in the middle of a word, it is vocalised, and forms with the preceding *e* the diphthong *ei* ; thus *rein*, rain, from *regen* ; *brein*, brain, from *bregen* ; *neil*, nail, from *negel*.

(3.) Occasionally the diphthong thus formed is then condensed into *i*, so we find *brîn* in place of *brein*, *nîl* for *neil*, &c. If any other vowel follows it remains, as in *degar*, days.

(4.) The prefixes *g*, *je*, *gi* drop the initial consonant, as *unge*, let him go, *ungath*, they go, for *gunge*, *gungath* ; so *iuth*, he pours out, from *giata* (Germ. *giessen*).

(5.) At the end of a word, when *e* precedes it, *g* may be changed to *i*, as in *dei*, day ; *mei*, may ; *wei*, way.

(6.) At the end of a word *g* can only occur in the combinations *ng* and *gg* ; it, therefore, always appears there otherwise as *ch*, as in *berch* for *berg*, *orloch*, war, contest.

(7.) In the same manner this consonant and *k* are always changed into *ch* before inflectional *t*, as in *machte*, might, from *mega* ; *sôchte* from *sêka*, to seek ; *fliucht* from *fliaga*, to fly.

(8.) *k* is frequently—principally in the combinations *cl*, *cn*, *cr*, *sc*, and at the end of words—represented by *c*, as in *clage* (Germ. *Klage*), complaint ; *clinna* (Germ. *klingen*), to ring, resound ; *merc*, mark ; *comp* for *komp* or *kamp*, pugna. *k*, and not *c*, is used before *e* and *i*, as in *kemen*, come ; *kiasa*, to

choose : the tenuis is but rarely geminated, as in *ekker*, acre ; *smek*, taste, genitive *smekkes* ; *stok*, *stokkes*, stick. It was pronounced with so strong an aspiration in a number of words, as in *ketel*, kettle ; *kerke*, church ; *reka*, to reach, that they were frequently written as detailed in the next section.

(9.) $x = ks$.

28. (1.) Very peculiar is the conversion alluded to above (of a guttural into a palatal), which occurs as follows, and for the reason just given.

Before *e* or *i*, at the beginning of a word, *k* was frequently replaced by a palatal sound written thus—*sz* and *sth* when the *e* or *i* was followed by a single consonant or a liquid combination, as in *szin* for *kin*, chin ; *sthreke* for *kerke*, church.

(2.) At the beginning of a word *g* was not thus affected. *g* in the middle of a word is replaced by *dz*, and *k* by *ts*, *tz*, *tsz*, under the same circumstances as above stated ; thus in *sidza* for *sigga*, *segga*, to say, though sometimes vocalised, as in *leia*, to lay.

(3.) After a consonant *sz* or simple *z* is written for this letter, as *brensza*, to bring (*brenza*) ; *ledza*, to lay.

(4.) A simpler mode of rendering the palatal is adopted in West Frisian in the employment of simple *z* or *s*.

(5.) With reference to the pronunciation, we may conclude that *tz*, *ts*, and *sth* represented the Anglo-Saxon weak *c*, or the Italian *ce*, *sz* the English *sh*, and *dz* the *g*, in such words as *genius*, *general*, &c. The tenuis remains in but few words—*keda*, chain ; *kerva*, to come ; *kersten*, Christian ; *kempa*, champion, &c.

(6.) The Friesic method of spelling some proper names is interesting ; for instance, *Ritsard*, *Edzard*, *Witsard*, &c., which recall the French, Provençal, and Italian orthography, *Richard*, *Rizard*, *Ricciardo*, &c.

OMISSION OF CONSONANTS.

29. Many consonants fall away in the inflections, and there is a number of contractions, such as *nêth* for *ne hêth* ; *nêt* for *nî wêt* ; *sêt* for *sê hit* ; *hòk* for *hwelk*, &c.

ACCENT.

30. We are compelled to resort to the analogy of the Anglo-Saxon, and conclude that the accent fell on the first root syllable of a word, but the subject is involved in obscurity owing to the lack of poetic remains.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.**ABLAUT.**

31. Ablaut is a modification of vowels in the root of strong verbs to express past time, as *finde*, I find ; *fand*, found ; *drive*, *drêf*, drive, drove.

APOCOPE.

32. Apocope is the cutting off or omission of the last syllable or letter of a word ; e.g., in “*fon there suster*’ and *fon there modere* ;” “*sâ skelin al’ under êna swêra* ;” *suster*’ being for *sustere*, and *al’* for *alle*.

BRECHUNG.

33. Brechung may be defined as the change of one sound into two under a consonantal influence. Thus we have *riucht* for *richt*, right, law ; *kniucht*, knight, servant ; *siucht*, sight. It appears, as in the examples, most regularly when *i* precedes the letters *cht*. It seems also to present itself in *tziurke*, church ; *wriust*, wrist ; *tziust*, pelt ; and *dyoncker*, *obscurus*.

COMPENSATION.

34. When a consonant is dropped in a word, as a rule, the preceding vowel is lengthened—e.g., *ûs* for *uns*, *fîf*, Goth. *fîmf* ; so if a preceding vowel be dropped, as *frûdelf* for *friudelf* ; *bi-bâd* from *bi-biada* ; *krûs* for *kriose*, &c.

UMLAUT.

35. Umlaut is a change of vowel in the root produced by the influence of *a*, *i*, or *e* in the following syllable, as in *bôte*, *multa* ; *bêta*, *reparare* ; *dôm*, *judicium* ; *dêma*, to judge ; *hangst*, *hengstes*, *wald*, *weldich*, *weldech*.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE NOUN.

GENDER.

36. There are three genders—masculine, feminine, and neuter.

No rules can be given for infallibly determining the gender of a noun. The subject presents little difficulty in the few Friesic texts, as it is generally evident from the demonstrative, &c., to what gender a noun belongs.

The following rules may be borne in mind :—

1. Most nouns ending in *e* are feminine, as *sêle*, soul ; *beteringe*, bettering ; *irthe*, earth, &c.

Feminine are names of females, the sun, and nouns ending in *-hed*, *-êde*, and *-skip* (Germ. *-heit* and *-schaft*).

2. Masculine are names of males, the moon, and weak nouns ending in *a* and in *u*—*sunu*, son ; *frâna*, judge ; *grêva*, earl ; *hêra*, lord.

We must frequently look to the analogy of the Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, and German for the gender of a word ; it will, however, be found to most closely approximate to the German, as in—

<i>Thet riucht,</i>	Germ. <i>das Recht,</i>	Icel. <i>Rettr-in.</i>
<i>Thi kâp,</i>	„ <i>der Kauf,</i>	„ <i>kaup-it.</i>
<i>Thi noma,</i>	„ <i>der Name,</i>	„ <i>nafn-it.</i>

It is amusing to note how the natural has prevailed over the artificial gender in the case of the noun *wif*, which is grammatically neuter, and sometimes has the article, &c., agreeing with it in that gender, but most frequently in the inflections the rational gender has struggled to the surface, and both the definite and indefinite article and the proper pronouns agree with or relate to it in the feminine.

DECLENSION.

37. There are five cases in Old Friesic—the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Instrumental, and Accusative; and two numbers—the Singular and Plural.

38. There are two declensions—the Strong and the Weak; i.e., of nouns whose theme ends in a vowel (the strong), and those so ending in a consonant (the weak).

39. The primitive Aryan and Sanskrit case-endings were as follows:—

(1.)			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
	Prim.	Nom.	<i>s</i>	<i>sas</i>
	Sansk.	„	<i>s</i>	<i>aş</i>
	Prim.	Gen.	<i>as</i>	<i>sâms</i>
	Sansk.	„	<i>âm</i>	<i>âms</i>
	Prim.	Dat.	<i>ai</i>	<i>bhyams</i>
	Sansk.	„	<i>e</i>	<i>bhyas</i>
	Prim.	Acc.	<i>am</i>	<i>ams</i>
	Sansk.	„	<i>am</i>	<i>as</i>
	Prim.	Inst.	{ <i>â</i> <i>bhi</i>	<i>bhis</i>
	Sansk.	„	<i>â</i>	<i>bhis</i>

(2.) The nominative singular *s* is, without doubt, a remainder of the demonstrative root *sa*; it is dropped in Friesic. The nominative plural ending *sas* appears to be that of the nominative singular doubled and shorn of the final *a*. The *s* is rhotacised and joined directly to the theme in O.-F., as in *fiska-r*.

(3.) The genitive *s* is also connected with the demonstrative

and remains in O.-F., though the vowel of the theme before it is weakened into *i* or *e*. The genitive plural ending *sāms* is the demonstrative root with a pronoun, *am*; naught but a vowel ending remains in Friesic.

(4.) The dative *ai* is a fragment of *abhi*, by, which appears in O.-F. as *a*, or one of its weakened forms; in the plural to *bhyam* is added the plural suffix *s*. The ending in O.-F. retains the *m*, but has also the weakened forms *om* and *en*.

(5.) The accusative sign *am* is undoubtedly the pronominal base, Sansk. *mām*, me, but has disappeared in O.-F., except in the weak declension, where it appears as *n*. The accusative plural termination is that of the accusative singular plus *s*. The O.-F. suppresses the consonant and rhotacises the *s*, and sometimes (as in the feminine accusative plural) only the vowel remains, as in *jeva*.

(6.) The singular instrumental suffix *a* is a demonstrative base; the instrumental occurs but a few times in O.-F.

40. The strong, or vowel declension, consists of three classes of nouns, viz., those of themes in *a*, *i*, and *u*.

STRONG DECLENSION.

41. Class I. Themes in *a*.

MASCULINE.

Êth, an oath. Theme, *Êtha*-.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>êth</i>	<i>êtha -r</i>
Gen. <i>êthes (is)</i>	<i>êtha</i>
Dat. <i>êtha -e -i</i>	<i>êthum -on -em</i>
Acc. <i>êth</i>	<i>êtha -r</i>

FEMININE.

Sêla, soul. Theme, *Sêla*-.

Nom. <i>sêla</i>	<i>sêla</i>
Gen. <i>sêla</i>	<i>sêlena</i>
Dat. <i>sêla</i>	<i>sêlum -on</i>
Acc. <i>sêla</i>	<i>sêla</i>

NEUTER.

Bern, child ; *skip*, ship. Themes, *Berna-*, *skipa-*.

	Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	<i>bern</i> ,	<i>skip</i>		<i>bern</i> (-a),	<i>skipu</i> -o
Gen.	<i>bern</i> -is -es,	<i>skip</i> -is -es		<i>berna</i> ,	<i>skipa</i>
Dat.	<i>bern</i> -a -e,	<i>skip</i> -a -e		<i>bern</i> -um -on,	<i>skip</i> -um -on
Acc.	<i>bern</i> ,	<i>skip</i>		<i>bern</i> ,	<i>skipu</i> -o

42. (1.) Like *êth* decline—*bâm*, tree ; *bâr*, villager ; *dêl*, deal ; *erm*, arm ; *fisk*, fish ; *hâp*, heap ; *klâth*, coat ; *stef*, staff ; *tusk*, tooth ; *wei*, way ; *degan*, man ; *finger*, finger.

(2.) Like *sêle* decline—*ierde*, earth ; *nose*, nose ; *sine*, nerve ; *sprêke*, speech ; *dêd*, deed ; *nêd*, need ; *tîd*, time ; *wrald*, world ; *iêve*, gift.

(3.) Neuters—*bêken*, beacon ; *bên*, bone ; *hêr*, hair ; *hûs*, house ; *kind*, child ; *lâf*, loaf ; *mâth*, mouth ; *hâved*, head ; *rîke*, kingdom ; *word*, word.

43. The plural forms in *ar* (*er*) are the more archaic and less frequently used. The genitive in *is* prevails in the *Rüstringer Recht*, that in *es* in the other documents ; the dative in *i* is peculiar to the *Rüstringer*, that in *e* to the *Brokmer*, and that in *a* to the *Emsiger* and *Hunsingoer*.

There are two forms in the nominative and accusative plural of neuter nouns ; words consisting of a short syllable have, like O.-S. and A.-S., the more ancient form *u* (Sansk., Greek, Latin, and Gothic, *a*), while those with a long syllable reject the termination. A few longer neuters make the plural end in *e*, weakened from *u*, as *bêkene*, beacons. In the dative plural the form *on* prevails in the *Rüstringer Codex* ; the other documents (with the exception of the *Brokmer*, which has *um*) lean to *em*.

There is no trace of themes in *ja*, except in a few nouns exhibiting *e* in the nominative singular, as *hôdere*, hat-bearer ; *hîskthe*, family ; and words derived from the Latin even drop this *e*, as *altêr* for *altêre* ; but *i* for *j* vocalised occurs in *bîti*, bite, genitive *bîtes* ; *hiri*, army, genitive *hiris*.

The masculine and neuter themes in *-va (wa)* drop the *w* altogether, e.g., *sê*, sea, dative and accusative *sê*; *knî*, *knê*, dative *knî*, *knê*, accusative *knî*, *knîu* (O.-H.-G., dative *knîw*).

44. Class II. Themes in *i*.

MASCULINE.

Liode, people. Theme, *liodi-*.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>liode</i>
Gen.	<i>lioda</i>
Dat.	<i>liodum</i>
Acc.	<i>liode</i>

Tôth, tooth. Theme, *tôthi-*.

Nom.	<i>tôth</i>	<i>têth</i>
Gen.	<i>tôthes</i>	<i>tôtha</i>
Dat.	<i>tôthe</i>	<i>tôthem -on</i>
Acc.	<i>tôth</i>	<i>têth</i>

FEMININE.

Nêd, need. Theme, *nêdi-*.

Nom.	<i>nêd</i>	<i>nêda</i>
Gen.	<i>nêde</i>	<i>nêda</i>
Dat.	<i>nêde</i>	<i>nêdim -um -on -em</i>
Acc.	<i>nêde</i>	<i>nêda</i>

45. There are but few words of this declension, which contains only masculine and feminine nouns: *bende*, band; *dêde*, deed; *bôk*, book; *kû*, cow; *strête*, street; *wrald*, world. The only masculines are *Râmere (a)*, pilgrim to Rome; *fôth*, foot; *tôth*, tooth; *liode*, people. The original *i* sometimes is found in the dative plural, feminine; but the forms of the declension in *a* have much encroached upon those of that in *i*, as may be observed from the paradigms. The *e* of the oblique cases has gradually been admitted into the nominative, as in *dêde*, deed, therefore presenting no distinction between the cases in the singular. *Bôk* and *kû* do not exhibit the umlaut as in Anglo-Saxon.

46. Class III. Themes in *u*.

MASCULINE.

Sunu, son. Theme, *sunu*-.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>sunu</i> (<i>o</i>)	<i>sunar</i> (<i>a</i>)
Gen. <i>sunā</i>	<i>sunā</i>
Dat. <i>sunā</i>	<i>sunum</i>
Acc. <i>sunu</i>	<i>sunar</i> (<i>a</i>)

NEUTER.

Fia, *pecus*, pecunia. Theme, *fih*-.

Nom. <i>fiā</i>		
Gen. <i>fias</i>		
Dat. <i>fiā</i>		
Acc. <i>fiā</i>		

Wanting.

47. But few remnants of this declension are found. Add to the above *fretho*, peace; and perhaps the dative *honda* of *hond*, feminine, may be cited as a remnant of this declension.

THE WEAK DECLENSION.

48. The theme of the weak declension ends in *-an*. The case-endings have mostly fallen away, and even the *n* of the theme.

MASCULINE.

Theme, *honan*-, cock.

Nom. <i>hona</i>		<i>hona</i>
Gen. <i>hona</i>		<i>honan -a</i> (<i>-ona</i>)
Dat. <i>hona</i>		<i>honu -m</i>
Acc. <i>hona</i>		<i>hona</i>

FEMININE.

Theme, *tungan*-, tongue.

Nom. <i>tunge</i>		<i>tunga</i>
Gen. <i>tunga</i>		<i>tungan -a</i>
Dat. <i>tunga</i>		<i>tungu -m</i>
Acc. <i>tunga</i>		<i>tunga</i>

NEUTER.

Theme, *âgan*-, eye.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>âge</i>	<i>âgon</i>
Gen. <i>âga</i>	† <i>âgen -a</i>
Dat. <i>âga</i>	<i>âgen -um, âgum</i>
Acc. <i>âge</i>	<i>âgon, âgene</i>

Theme, *âran*-, ear.

Nom. <i>âre</i>	<i>âra</i>
Gen. <i>âra</i>	<i>âren -a</i>
Dat. <i>âra</i>	<i>âru -m</i>
Acc. <i>âre</i>	<i>âra</i>

49. The masculine and feminine nouns have all lost the *n* of the theme, but in the neuter we observe in the nominative plural *âgon* the ancient form, and the thematic *n* preserved in the dative *âgenum*. There are feminine nouns of this declension which have dropped the thematic vowel and appear with the termination *e*, as *kelde*, cold; *hrêne*, smell, &c.

Some of the documents still exhibit in the plural the case sign *n*, as in *fona*, banner, accusative plural *fanen*; *frôwe*, woman, accusative plural *frôan*.

In later Friesic the plural comes under the influence of the Dutch and ends in *en*, as *Fresen*, Frisians; *daghen*, days; *biskopen*, bishops.

50. (1.) The following nouns belong to this declension:—Masculine—*boda*, messenger; *frâna*, judge; *grêva*, earl; *hêra*, lord; *knapa*, servant; *maga*, stomach; *muta*, mouth of a river; *neva*, nepos; *noma*, name; *omma*, spirit; *thûma*, thumb; *willa*, will; *menniska*, homo.

(2.) Feminine—*fove*, woman; *herte*, heart; *lunge*, lungs; *sunne*, sun; *sward*, skin; *tâne*, toe.

(3.) Neuter—*âge*, eye; *âre*, ear.

*Other Consonantal Themes.***51.** Themes in *r*, primitive *tara*, *tar*.

MASCULINE.

Feder, father; *brôther*, brother.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>feder</i>	<i>federa</i>
Gen. <i>feder</i> -(s)	<i>federa</i>
Dat. <i>feder</i> -(e)	<i>federum</i>
Acc. <i>feder</i>	<i>federa</i>

Thus decline the feminine nouns *môder*, mother; *swester*, sister; and *dochter*, daughter. Sometimes, however, they take in the genitive singular the termination *e*.

52. Themes in *nd*.Participial themes in *nd*.*Friund*.

Nom. <i>friund</i>	<i>friund</i>
Gen. <i>friundes</i>	<i>friunda -n -e</i>
Dat. <i>friund -e</i>	<i>friundum</i>
Acc. <i>friund</i>	<i>friund</i>

Like *friund* decline *fîand*, enemy; *mônath*, month; though later plural nominative has strong form, *mônatha -r*. *Wigand*, warrior, and *werand*, auctor, are doubtful.

53. Themes ending in a guttural or dental.*Naht*, night.

Nom. <i>naht</i>	<i>naht</i> and <i>nahta</i>
Gen. <i>nahtes</i>	† <i>nahta</i>
Dat. <i>naht -e</i>	<i>nahtum</i>
Acc. <i>naht</i>	<i>naht</i> and <i>nahta</i>

Burch, castle.

Nom. <i>burch</i>	<i>burga</i>
Dat. <i>burch</i>	

54. ANOMALOUS.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Mon, man.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	<i>mon</i>		<i>mon</i>
Gen.	<i>monnes</i>		<i>monna</i>
Dat.	<i>mon, monne</i>		<i>monnum</i>
Acc.	<i>mon</i>		<i>mon</i>

55. Defective Nouns.

Most abstract nouns, proper names, and nouns of material have no plural, as *gold*, *selover*, *duged*, virtue, excellence.

56. Proper Names.

Proper names are declined in various ways: the native names follow the strong declension. Of foreign names, some follow their own foreign declension, and others are indeclinable.

57. SUMMARY OF THE DECLENSIONS.*Singular.*

Nom.			
Gen.	<i>-es -is -e -a</i> , or same as nominative.		
Dat.	<i>-a -e -i</i> ,	„	„
Acc.	<i>-a -e</i> ,	„	„

Plural.

Nom.	<i>-ar -a -e -u -an -en</i> , stem vowel changed, or same as nominative singular.
Gen.	<i>-a -ena -ane</i> .
Dat.	<i>-um -on -im -em</i> .
Acc.	same as nominative.

THE ADJECTIVE.

58. There are two declensions of the adjective, the strong or indefinite declension, and the weak or definite. The latter is the declension of the adjective when preceded by the demonstrative or article, by the possessive pronouns, and by the adjective *al*, or when the adjective is in the comparative degree.

59. THE INDEFINITE DECLENSION.

Gôd, good.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôda -e</i>
Gen.	<i>gôdes</i>	<i>gôdere</i>	<i>gôdes</i>	<i>gôdera</i>
Dat.	<i>gôda -e</i>	<i>gôdere</i>	<i>gôda -e</i>	<i>gôda -e</i>
Acc.	<i>gôd -ene -ne -en</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôda -e</i>

60. This declension closely agrees with the one of the same name in Anglo-Saxon, even to the syncopation of the vowel in the terminations *ene*, *ere*, *era*, &c.; for instance, *allra* for *allera*, *ôthra* for *ôthera*, &c.

61. THE DEFINITE DECLENSION.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôda</i>
Gen.	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôdena</i>
Dat.	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôdum (-on)</i>
Acc.	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôda</i>

62. Adjectives ending in a consonant with a preceding short vowel double the former in the inflections, as *al*, all, plural, *alle*; *ful*, *fulle*.

63. Adjectives ending in *e* have that vowel syncopated in the inflections, as *rike*, rich, accusative *rika*; *grêne*, green, dative *grêne*. The *e* is a trace of the ancient *j* of the themes in *ja*.

64. Both participles, the past and present, are declined like adjectives of the strong and weak declension. The present shows a trace of the ancient formative *j* before the case signs in the termination *e* of the uninflected cases of the strong declension, as *findande*.

COMPARISON.

65. Comparison is effected by means of the suffixes *ir* and *or* (weakened *er*) for the comparative, and *ost* (*ist*, *est*, and *ast* modifications) for the superlative.

66. Adjectives in the comparative are only inflected according to the weak declension, as *hâch*, high; *hâgera*, higher; *weldech*, powerful, comparative *weldegera*. The two declensions reassert themselves in the superlative: examples of the superlative *hâgost*, highest; *sibbest*, superlative of *sib*, related.

67. In view of the limited vocabulary of the Old Friesic, and the necessity for the deduction of those adjectives that are by reason of their signification (such, for example, as *gelden*, golden; *hêthen*, heathen; *jêroch*, of age, &c.) incapable of comparison, it will not appear strange that we find but few compared at all.

68. A relic of the ancient superlative in *ma* may be observed in *forma*, first, which was, however, afterwards provided with an additional superlative suffix *-est*, so that *formest* occurs, the original force of the *ma* having been forgotten. The only relics of the primitive comparative endings *-ra*, *ta-ra*, are to be found in adverbs, prepositions, &c.; and in *ôther*, *eft-er*, *ov-ir*, *und-er*, &c.

69. It is easy to decide which of the forms *ir* or *or* has been weakened into *er*—when that occurs—from the umlaut caused by the former in the preceding syllable, as in *alt*, old, comparative, *eldera*.

70. Sometimes nothing but the consonant of the suffix remains, as in *fir*, far, comparative *ferra*; *hâch*, comparative *hâgra*. Again, there is syncopation of the stem, as in *hârra* for *hâgera*, best for *betest*, &c.

71. IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

<i>gôd</i>	<i>better, betere</i>	<i>best</i>			<i>lessera</i>	<i>likekest</i>
<i>evel</i>	<i>werre</i>				<i>lessa</i>	<i>leist</i>
	<i>efter</i>	<i>eftrost</i>		<i>litik</i>	<i>minnera</i>	<i>lerust</i>
<i>fir</i>	<i>ferra</i>	<i>ferost</i>			<i>minra</i>	<i>minnust -est</i>
<i>grât</i>	<i>mâra</i>	<i>mâst</i>			<i>inre</i>	<i>inrost</i>
<i>let</i>	<i>letera</i>	<i>letest</i>			<i>ûtere</i>	<i>ûtrost</i>
		<i>lêst</i>		<i>nî</i>	<i>nîar</i>	<i>nêst</i>

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

72. The comparison of adverbs is very irregular and limited.

<i>forth</i>	<i>further, forther</i>	
	<i>min</i>	
	<i>mâr, mâ</i>	
<i>wel</i>	<i>bet</i>	<i>best</i>

NUMERALS.

73. CARDINALS.

1 <i>ên</i>	11 <i>andlova, elleva</i>	20 <i>twintich</i>
2 <i>twêne</i>	12 <i>twilif</i>	30 <i>thritich</i>
3 <i>thrê</i>	13 <i>(thrêtime) threttene</i>	40 <i>fiuwertich</i>
4 <i>fiuwer</i>	14 <i>fiuwertine</i>	50 <i>fîftich</i>
5 <i>fîf</i>	15 <i>fîftine</i>	60 <i>sextich</i>
6 <i>sex</i>	16 <i>sextine</i>	70 <i>siuguntich</i>
7 <i>sigun</i>	17 <i>siuguntine</i>	80 <i>achtantich</i>
8 <i>achta</i>	18 <i>achtatine</i>	90 <i>nigontich</i>
9 <i>nigun</i>	19 <i>niuguntine</i>	100 <i>hundred</i>
10 <i>tian</i>		

74. The above are the regular forms; great laxity, however, prevails in the orthography, and we sometimes find a numeral spelled in four or five different ways, all, however, easily recognisable, so that a list of variations needs not to be annexed.

75. REMARKS ON THE NUMERALS.

(1.) *Ên*, primitive base *aina*, as in all the Teutonic dialects: compare Sansk. *êna*, that.

(2.) *Twêne* has for base the Gothic distributive *twēihnai*, Sansk. *dva*.

(3.) *Thrê*, Goth. *thri*, Sansk. *tri*; the aspirate used in place of the tenuis.

(4.) *Fiuwer*, mutilated form for Gothic *fidvor*, Sansk. *chatvâr*, primitive *katvar*.

(5.) *Fîf*, Goth. *fimf*; the labial aspirate in place of the tenuis. Sansk. *panchan*, probably from root *pach* or *panch*, "to make clear or evident," referring to the spreading out of the fingers to represent *five*.

(6.) *Sex*, Goth. *saihs*, the guttural *h* as in O.-S. and O. and M.-H.-G., representing the *k* of the cognate languages; Sansk. *shash*.

(7.) *Sigun*, Goth. *sigun*, irregularly rendering Sansk. *saptan*. The Friesic numeral is quite isolated by reason of having arbitrarily replaced the labial media by the guttural.

(8.) *achta*, Goth. *ahtân*, Sansk. *ashtan*, primitive *akta*, of which the Gothic is a regular rendering. The cognate languages supplanted the *k* by the guttural *h*, and the Friesic has developed the latter into the hard guttural *ch* in advance of the sister dialects.

(9.) *Nigun*, Goth. *niun*, primitive and Sansk. *navan* in a contracted form. The Friesic has, like the A.-S. and O.-S., supplanted the primitive *v* by the guttural media *g*. The *nigun* would equal Gothic *nijun*, thus showing a more archaic form than the actual numeral in Gothic.

(10.) *Tian*, Goth. *taihun*, Sansk. *dâsan*. The Friesic has dropped the middle guttural.

(11 and 12.) *Andlova*, *elleva*, *twilif*, Goth. *ainlif*, *twa-lif*: actually in the primitive and Sansk., the root signification is 1 and 10, 2 and 10; the *lif* being deduced from the primitive *dakan*.* The *d* in *andlova* is inorganic and only introduced to assist in the pronunciation.

(13 to 19.) These numbers are but compounds of the units with the word *ten*.

* See Helfenstein's *Comp. Gram.*, p. 219.

20 = *twêne-tich* (base *daka*), "two tens," and so on with 30 and the tens to 100.

100. An exceedingly irregular remnant of primitive *dakan-dakanta* = ten tens, with the addition of some inorganic elements.

1000. *Thûsend*. A word for this number does not seem to have existed in the primitive language, there being so many different expressions for it in the various members of the Aryan family. In Gothic *thusundja* Schleicher finds "ten times hundred" expressed, deduced from the primitive numerals.

76. ORDINALS.

With the exception of *ôther* (which is a comparative) the ordinals are superlatives, having the superlative base *-ta* for a termination.

First, *forma, êrosta*
 Second, *ôther, ôr*
 Third, *thredda*
 Fourth, *fiuwerda*
 Fifth, *fifta*
 Sixth, *sexta*
 Seventh, *sigunda*

Eighth, *achtunda*
 Ninth, *niugunda*
 Tenth, *tianda*
 Fifteenth, *fiftinda*
 Twentieth, *twintigosta*
 Thirtieth, *thritigosta*
 One-hundredth, *hondersta*

77. DECLENSION OF NUMERALS.

One.		
MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom. <i>ên, ân</i>	<i>ên, ân</i>	<i>ên, ân</i>
Gen. <i>ênes, ânes</i>	<i>ênere</i>	<i>ênes</i>
Dat. <i>êna</i>	<i>ênere</i>	<i>êna</i>
Acc. <i>ênne, ânne</i>	<i>êne</i>	<i>ên</i>
Two.		
Nom. <i>twêne</i>	<i>twâ</i>	<i>twâ</i>
Gen. <i></i>	<i>twira</i>	
Dat. <i></i>	<i>twâm</i>	
Acc. <i>twêne</i>	<i>twâ</i>	<i>twâ</i>

The genitive is used adverbially to signify "once."

This numeral, with the prefix *al* (the *l* being geminated before the long vowel), serves to form the adverb (as well as

adjective) *alone*. The numeral adverb for twice is *twira*. Like *ên* decline *nên*, no, none.

Three.

Nom. <i>thrê</i>	<i>thria</i>	<i>thriu</i>
Gen.	<i>thrîra</i>	
Dat.	<i>thrîum</i>	<i>thrim</i>
Acc. <i>thrê</i>	<i>thria</i>	<i>thriu</i>

The numeral adverb for thrice is *thria*.

78. OTHER NUMERALS.

Both.

Nom. <i>bêthe</i>	<i>bêthe</i>	<i>bêtha</i>
Gen.	<i>bêthera</i>	
Dat.	<i>bêtha</i>	
Acc. <i>bêthe</i>	<i>bêthe</i>	<i>bêtha</i>

The other numerals are of common gender and uninflected, except in isolated cases.

79. Multiplicatives are formed by the addition of *-fald*, as in *ên-fald*, *thrê-fald*, &c.

80. To supply the wanting numeral adverbs, *sêth* or *stund* is employed : thus, *tian sêthen* or *tian stunda*.

81. There is a peculiar use of *sum* attached to numerals in the genitive, in this : that it gives the sense of one's self being the third, fourth, fifth, &c., with two, three, or four others, indicating a close companionship ; thus, *twîra-sum*, *thrîra-sum*, two, three of us together. This same idiom occurs in A.-S. and O.-S.

82. PRONOUNS.

Singular.

1st PERSON.	2d PERSON.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom. <i>ik</i>	<i>thu</i>	<i>hi, he</i>	<i>hiu, sē</i>	<i>hit</i>
Gen. <i>mīn</i>	<i>thīn</i>	<i>(sīn)</i>	<i>hiri</i>	<i>(sīn)</i>
Dat. <i>mi</i>	<i>thi</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>hiri</i>	<i>him</i>
Acc. <i>mi</i>	<i>thi</i>	<i>hini -e -a</i>	<i>hia, se</i>	<i>hit</i>

Plural.

1st PERSON.	2d PERSON.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom. <i>wi</i>	<i>i, gi</i>	<i>hia, sē</i>	<i>hia, sē</i>	<i>hia, sē</i>
Gen. <i>ūser</i>	<i>iūwer</i>	<i>hira, hiara</i>	<i>hira, hiara</i>	<i>hira, hiara</i>
Dat. <i>ūs</i>	<i>iū, iō</i>	<i>him, hiam</i>	<i>him, hiam</i>	<i>him, hiam</i>
Acc. <i>ūs</i>	<i>iū, iō</i>	<i>hia, sē</i>	<i>hia, sē</i>	<i>hia, sē</i>

83. (1.) This dialect makes use of the demonstrative base *hi*, Sansk. *kī*, throughout in the third person, except in the masculine and neuter genitive singular, where it employs *sīn*, which is the only remnant of the true pronoun of the third person existent. We find in the nominative plural the base *si* as well as *hi*.

(2.) The possessive pronouns are *mīn*, *thīn*, *sīn*, *hir*, *ūse*, *iūwe*. They have strong adjective endings.

84. Very necessary to be noted is the contraction suffered by the pronoun of the third person in this: that it exhibits a tendency to join itself, in the nominative, to the demonstrative, to other forms of itself, and to verbs in a very truncated shape. Instead, however, of *hi* the pronominal base employed by the Old-High-German is used for the expression of the nominative masculine, viz., *er* transposed thus *-re*; so we quote *sā re*, so he, for *sā hi*, *sā er*; *mei re* for *mei er*, may he, &c. For *hit* simply *-t* or *et* occurs: e.g., *ma't*, may it; *is't* for *is hit*, and *skel't* for *skel hit*, *jev-et*, if it. For *hini* or *hine*, *-ne* is the form employed: e.g., *halde'ne* for *halde hine*; *h'ne* for *hi hine*; *sā nime h'ne*, so let him take him. For *him* only *-m*

appears: *alsd 'm*, as to him. *Er* occurs disjoined sometimes, as in *thet er*, that he. We also find *jev-e* for *jef hi*, and *e* in some other cases employed for *re*, and *ra* for *hiara*.

Special attention should be paid to these forms, as they are printed without any typographical device to distinguish or call attention to them (thus *haldene*), and it may in some cases be difficult to recognise them.

85. The same kind of contraction characterises the demonstrative *thi*: thus *thet-et* for *thet* (conjunction) *thet*; *thet-i* for *thet thi*; *oppa-re stêde*, on (or at) the place, for *oppa there stêde*; *umbe-ne* for *umbe there*; *oppa-ne* for *oppa there*; *ût-a* for *ût tha*; *with-es* for *with thes*; and then, again, we find the latter part of the article lopped off, and generally remarkable forms appearing, as *wel-eth* for *wel-thet*, &c. *Thet* appears with loss of aspiration in *is-tet*; and *d* replaces the aspirate in such forms as *an-da* for *an-tha*, &c.

86. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

FIRST DEMONSTRATIVE. The Definite Article *thi*.

	Singular.			Plural.
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
Nom.	<i>thi</i>	<i>thiu</i>	<i>thet</i>	<i>tha</i>
Gen.	<i>thes</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>thes</i>	<i>thera</i>
Dat.	<i>tham, tha</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>tham, tha</i>	<i>thâm, thâ</i>
Acc.	<i>thene</i>	<i>tha</i>	<i>thet</i>	<i>tha</i>
Inst.			<i>thiu</i>	

87. The instrumental occurs in a few adverbial phrases, as in *after thiu*, thereafter; *bi-thio*, therefore; *til thiu*, in order that.

88. SECOND DEMONSTRATIVE, *this*.

	Singular.			Plural.
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
Nom.	<i>this, thes</i>	<i>thius</i>	<i>thit</i>	<i>thisse, thesse</i>
Gen.	<i>thisses</i>	<i>thisse</i>	<i>thisses</i>	<i>thessera</i>
Dat.	<i>thissa</i>	<i>(thisse)</i>	<i>thissa</i>	<i>thisse, thesse</i>
Acc.	<i>(thisne, thesne)</i>	<i>thisse</i>	<i>thit</i>	<i>thisse</i>

89. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>		
	MASC.	NEUT.
Nom.	<i>hwa</i> , who	<i>hwet</i>
Gen.	<i>hwammes</i>	<i>hwammes</i>
Dat.	<i>hwam</i>	<i>hwam</i>
Acc.	<i>hwane</i> , <i>hwene</i>	<i>hwet</i>

90. *Hwelik* (*hwèk*) is declined like the adjective.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

91. The particle *ther* and the demonstrative perform the functions of the relative pronoun. Care should be taken to discriminate the particle *ther* from the adverb *ther* (*ibi*). Both the adverb and the particle are subject to the contraction referred to in Sections 84 and 85, loss of aspiration, &c., as in *thet-ter*, German *das was*, *môt-er*, &c. Sometimes the abbreviated form *-re* or *-ere* occurs for the adverb *ther*, which is frequently identical in its use with the English pronominal adverb *there*, employed to introduce propositions; e.g., *skelen-ere wesa*, shall there be; *hwet-sâ -re*, whatever there, &c.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

92. *Sum*, plural *summe*, *sumlike*, *nên*, *ma*—French *on*—which latter immediately follows the verb, and sometimes before a word beginning with a vowel, has an *r* appended in order to avoid a hiatus, as in *hwersâ mar ênne thiaf fêth*, whoever catches a thief.

THE VERB.

Voices.

93. There are two voices in the Old Friesic, the active and the passive. The only representative of the passive is a participle. Verbs are conjugated in the passive voice by the aid of auxiliaries.

Moods.

94. There are three moods, the indicative, the subjunctive, and imperative. The infinitive and gerund are nouns, and the participles are adjectives.

Tenses.

95. There are but two tenses, the present and preterit; but the future, perfect, and pluperfect are supplied by the assistance of auxiliaries.

Conjugations.

96. Verbs are conjugated in two ways, viz., according to the strong and weak conjugations.

Strong verbs are such as express past time by a change of the root vowel.

Weak verbs express past time by composition.

97. The primitive suffixes for the present tense were :—

(1.) 1st pers. sing.,	<i>-ma,</i>	Sanskrit, <i>-mi</i>
„ plur.,	<i>-masi,</i>	„ <i>-mas</i>
2d pers. sing.,	<i>-ti,</i>	„ <i>-si</i>
„ plur.,	<i>-tasi</i>	„ <i>-tha</i>
3d pers. sing.,	<i>-ta</i>	„ <i>-ti</i>
„ plur.,	<i>-anti, -nti</i>	„ <i>-nti</i>

(2.) The personal suffixes given are the bases of the primitive pronouns for the respective persons.

(3.) The primitive *m* appears in Fries. in the verb *to be*, *be-m*, I am.

The suffix of the 2d person plural has usurped that of the others in the present and in the preterit, and the *n* of the 3d person plural. The *t* of the primitive suffix has been retained in such forms as *skal-t*; it has a euphonic *s* inserted before it, as in *finde-s-t*; it has mostly given way in the preterit to a vowel termination. The *-tasi* of the 2d person plural appears as *th*. For the 3d singular *th* corresponds to the primitive *-ta*. The Gothic alone retains in the forms *-ind*, *-nd*, a resemblance to the primitive *-anti*, *-nti*; but for all the forms of the preterit plural we find a secondary suffix *n*.

(4.) The preterit of weak verbs is, that of the verb *to do*, joined to the verbal theme.*

(5.) Verbs are called weak when thus conjugated, because the suffixes do not affect the radical vowel.

(6.) The infinitive suffix is in Sanskrit *-ana*, which generally appears in the Old-Teut. dialects as *-an*, but in Fries. the *n* has been dropped.

(7.) Primitive suffix of present participle *-ant*, *-nt*, Fries. *and*; of perfect passive of stem verbs *-na*, Fries. *-en*; of the perfect participle passive of derivative verbs, *-ta*, Fries. *-id*, *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

STRONG VERBS.

98. Verbs of Classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 (1 and 2) present evidence, in the ablaut, of original reduplication, which, however, has only been preserved in Gothic. Upon Friesic its only impress is its influence exhibited upon the vowel system of the verbs.

For the formation of the present theme, to the root *-e = -i*, which supplanted an earlier *-a*, is added, thus, *find-e*. To a few *-ja* is added, as in *lidzja*, *swerja*, *bidja*, *bidda*, *sitta = sitja*, and in two or three an *n* is inserted in the root before the final consonant: as in *sto-n-da*, root *sta*; *gun-ga*, root *ga*; *bren-ga*, root *brag*; *tha-n-ka* or *the-n-zja*, root *thak*, *dak*; *thi-n-szja*, root *thuk*, *duk*.

* See Max Müller's *Lectures*, vol. i. p. 231.

Strong verbs are ranged in ten classes, which are as follows : *—

	RADICAL.	PRESENT.	PRETERIT SING.	PRETERIT PLUR.	PRETERIT PART.
CLASS 1. Grimm iv., v., vi.	a, ē	ē	ī, ē	ī, ē	ē
CLASS 2. Grimm i.	a	a	ī, ē	ī, ē	a
CLASS 3. Grimm ii.	ai (i)	ē	ī, ē	ī, ē	ē
CLASS 4 (1). Grimm iii.	au (u)	ā	ī, io	ī, io	a, ē
CLASS 4 (2). Grimm iv.	ō (a)	ō, ē	ī, io	ī, io	ō, ē
CLASS 5. Grimm viii.	i	ī	ē	i	i
CLASS 6. Grimm ix.	u	iu, ia, ū	ā	e	e
CLASS 7. Grimm vii.	a	a, e	ō	ō	a, e
CLASS 8. Grimm x.	a	i, e	a, e	ā, ē	i, e
CLASS 9. Grimm xi.	a	i, e	a, e	ā, ē	i, e
CLASS 10. Grimm xii.	a	i, e	a	u	u

99. Verbs to illustrate the classes.

Class 1,	<i>slēpa, rēda, lēta, wēpa.</i>
„ 2,	<i>halda, walda.</i>
„ 3,	<i>hēta, skētha.</i>
„ 4 (1),	<i>hlāpa, stēta</i> ; Goth. <i>stauta.</i>
„ 4 (2),	<i>hrēpa, wēpa, flōka.</i>
„ 5,	<i>grīpa, drīva, snītha, hnīga, stīga.</i>
„ 6,	<i>diupa, kriapa, niata, skiata, biada, kiusa, liasa, liaka.</i>
„ 7,	<i>fara, skapa, waza, draga, slaga.</i>
„ 8,	
„ 9,	<i>jēva, bira, stēla, nima, wesa, brēka, sprēka.</i>
„ 10,	<i>hilpa, binda, finda, winna, berna, werpa, wertha.</i>

100. PARADIGMS.

Finda, to find ; *kiasa*, to choose.

PRES. INFIN.	PRET. INDIC.	PRET. PLUR.	PASS. PART.
<i>finda, kiasa.</i>	<i>fand, kās.</i>	<i>fundon, keron.</i>	<i>funden, keren.</i>

* Helfenstein's *Compar. Gram. of the Teutonic Languages*, p. 411 ff.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Ik finde, kiase, I find, choose</i>	<i>Wi findath, kiasath, we find, choose</i>
<i>Thu findest, kiosest, thou findest, choosest</i>	<i>I findath, kiasath, you find, choose</i>
<i>Hi findeth, kioseth, he finds, chooses</i>	<i>Hia findath, kiasath, they find, choose</i>

PRETERIT.

<i>Fand, kâs, I found, chose</i>	<i>Fundon, keron, we found, chose</i>
<i>† Funde, kere</i>	<i>Fundon, keron</i>
<i>Fand, kâs</i>	<i>Fundon, keron</i>

FUTURE.

I shall find, choose.

<i>Skil finda, kiasa</i>	<i>Skilu(n) finda, kiasa</i>
<i>Skalt finda, kiasa</i>	<i>Skilu(n) finda, kiasa</i>
<i>Skil finda, kiasa</i>	<i>Skilun finda, kiasa</i>

PERFECT.

I have found, chosen.

<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>	<i>Hebbath funden, keren</i>
<i>Hâst funden, keren</i>	<i>Hebbath funden, keren</i>
<i>Hêth funden, keren</i>	<i>Hebbath funden, keren</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had found, chosen.

<i>Hede funden, keren</i>	<i>Hedon funden, keren</i>
	<i>Hedon funden, keren</i>
<i>Hede funden, keren</i>	<i>Hedon funden, keren</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

(If) I find, choose.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Finde, kiase</i>	<i>Finde, kiase</i>
<i>Finde, kiase</i>	<i>Finde, kiase</i>
<i>Finde, kiase</i>	<i>Finde, kiase</i>

PRETERIT.

(If) I found, chose.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Funde, kere</i>	<i>Funde, kere</i>
<i>Funde, kere</i>	<i>Funde, kere</i>
<i>Funde, kere</i>	<i>Funde, kere</i>

PERFECT.

(If) I have found, chosen.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>	<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>
<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>	<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>
<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>	<i>Hebbe funden, keren</i>

PLUPERFECT.

(If) I had found, chosen.

Singular.

Hede funden, keren
Hede funden, keren
Hede funden, keren

Plural.

Hede funden, keren
Hede funden, keren
Hede funden, keren

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Find, choose.

Find, kios (2d person)*Findath, kiasath*

INFINITIVE.

To find, choose.

Finda, kiasa

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

Finding, choosing.

Findand, kiasand

PRETERIT.

Found, chosen.

Funden, keren

GERUND.

To find, choose.

To findande, kiasande

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ik bem (ben) *finden, keren*, I am
 found, chosen
Thu bist finden, keren, thou art
 found, chosen
Hi is finden, keren, he is found,
 chosen

Plural.

Wi send finden, keren
I send finden, keren
Hia send finden, keren

PRETERIT.

I was found, chosen.

Was finden, keren
Wêre finden, keren
Was finden, keren

Wêron finden, keren
Wêron finden, keren
Wêron finden, keren

FUTURE.

I shall be found, chosen.

Singular.
Skil wesa funden, keren
Skalt wesa funden, keren
Skil wesa funden, keren

Plural.
Skilu(n) wesa funden, keren
Skilu(n) wesa funden, keren
Skilun wesa funden, keren

PERFECT.

I have been found, chosen.

Bem wurthen funden, keren, &c. | *Send wurthen funden, keren, &c.*

PLUPERFECT.

I had been found, chosen.

Was wurthen funden, keren, &c. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

(If) I be found, chosen.

Sê funden, keren
Sê funden, keren
Sê funden, keren

Sê funden, keren
Sê funden, keren
Sê funden, keren

PRETERIT.

(If) I were found, chosen.

Wêre funden, keren
Wêre funden, keren
Wêre funden, keren

Wêre funden, keren
Wêre funden, keren
Wêre funden, keren

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be found, chosen.

Wese funden, keren (2d person) | *Wesath funden, keren*

INFINITIVE.

To be found, chosen.

Wesa funden, keren

PARTICIPLE.

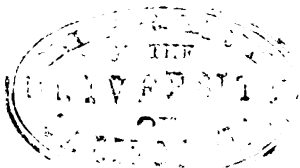
Found, chosen.

Funden, keren

- 101. A future perfect tense can be formed by means of *skil* and *hebba*; thus: *Ik skil hebba funden*, I shall have found.

102. The auxiliary *wertha* is thus conjugated—

PRESENT INDICATIVE,	Singular	<i>werthe</i> , &c.,	plural	<i>werthat(h)</i> .
PRETERIT	"	"	<i>warth</i> ,	" <i>wurdon</i> .
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE,			<i>werthe</i> .	
PRETERIT	"		<i>wurde</i> .	
IMPERATIVE,	Singular	<i>werthe</i> .		
"	Plural	<i>werthat</i> .		
GERUND,		<i>to werdane</i> .		
PARTICIPLE PRESENT,		<i>werdand</i> .		
"	PRETERIT,	<i>wurthen</i> .		

**103. INTRANSITIVE FORM OF THE VERB.**

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRETERIT.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Ik ben kemen</i> , I have (am) come	<i>Send kemen</i>
<i>Thu bist kemen</i> , thou hast come	<i>Send kemen</i>
<i>Hi is kemen</i> , he has come	<i>Send kemen</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Was kemen, had come, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRETERIT.

Ik sê kemen, that I have come.**104. REMARKS ON THE PARADIGMS.**

No dental but *t* can remain before the *st* of the second person singular: *xst* becomes *xt*; *th* in the third person is contracted with a preceding *d* into *t*, as in *fint*, *halt*; so also with *t* preceding: with a preceding *th* into *th*; with *s* or *st* into *st*; with *x* to *xt*. *i* for *e* occurs in the second and third persons singular: *ist* and *ith*. There is quite a manifest inclination in the *th* to lose its aspiration; sometimes it is dropped altogether, as *bieda* for *biadat(h)*. This aspirate seems to occasion, and to have occasioned, great difficulty to all the Continental members of the Germanic race to pronounce.

105. There is but little evidence of the employment of the umlaut in the verbal inflections. Rhotacism has been adopted, especially in Classes 5 and 6, as *kás*, plural *keron*; *was*, *wêron*, &c.

106. Class 9 may be considered as identical with Class 8, the preterit participle having rejected the radical *o* (*u*) and adopted that of the present; *iu* in Class 6 is condensed in some verbs into *ū*, as in *slūta* and *lūka*, *skūva*, *sprūta*.

107. PERIPHRASTICAL CONDITIONAL FORM OF THE VERB.

(VERBA PRÆTERITO-PRÆSENTIA.)

The *præterito-præsentia* are a number of ablaut verbs which no longer exhibit a present form, but use the preterit form in a present sense, and for the expression of past time take to themselves the endings of weak verbs.

PRES. SING.	PRES. PLUR.	PRET.	INFIN.	
<i>kan,</i>	<i>kunnon,</i>	<i>kunda,</i>	<i>kunna,</i>	can.
<i>thurf,</i>	<i>thurvon,</i>		<i>thurva,</i>	need to.
<i>thur (dur),</i>	<i>thuron,</i>	<i>thorste,</i>	<i>thura,</i>	need to.
<i>skil,</i>	<i>skilu(n),</i>	<i>skoldi,</i>	<i>skila,</i>	shall.
<i>mei, mī,</i>	<i>mugu(n),</i>	<i>machte,</i>	<i>(mega),</i>	may.
<i>āch,</i>	<i>āgon,</i>	<i>āchte,</i>	<i>āga, hāga,</i>	have to.
<i>wēt, wit,</i>			<i>wita,</i>	know how to.
<i>duge,</i>			<i>duga,</i>	able to.
<i>mōt,</i>	<i>mōton,</i>	<i>mōste,</i>	<i>mōta,</i>	must.

They are used with the infinitive of verbs as auxiliaries, as *mei finda*, may find; *mōt kuma*, must come. To form the passive, insert between the auxiliary and participle *wesa* or *wertha*; thus: *kan wesa funden*, can be found.

108. *Bi-jenna*, one of the verbs following the analogy of the *præterito-præsentia*, has, in addition to the regular preterit, also *bigunde*, *bigonste*; the others are *werka*, which has a preterit written by metathesis *wrochte*; *brenga*, *brensa*, bring, *brochte*; *thanka*, *thenszja*, think, *thochte*; and *wille*, *wilt*, *wille*, plural *willath*, preterit *welde*, *wolde*.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

WEAK VERBS.

109. For the formation of the present, *-ja*, for primitive *-aya*, or *ā*-represented by *-a*, is added to the root.

Nera, theme *ner-ja*, to preserve ; *sêka*, to seek ; *salvja*, to save.

PRETERIT INDICATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nerede, sôchte, salvade</i>	<i>Neredon, sôchton, salvadon</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,	<i>nerand,</i>	<i>sêkand,</i>	<i>salvjand.</i>
PRETERIT,	<i>nerid,</i>	<i>sôcht,</i>	<i>salvad.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nere, sêke, salvje</i>	<i>Nerath, sêkath, salvjath</i>
<i>Nerist, nerst, sêkist, sêkst, salvast</i>	<i>Nerath, sêkath, salvjath</i>
<i>Nereth, sêkth, salvath</i>	<i>Nerath, sêkath, salvjath</i>

PRETERIT.

<i>Nerede, nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>	<i>Neredon, sôchton, salvadon</i>
<i>Neredest, sôchtest, salvadest</i>	<i>Neredon, sôchton, salvadon</i>
<i>Nerede, sôchte, salvade</i>	<i>Neredon, sôchton, salvadon</i>

FUTURE.

<i>Ik skal nera, sêka, salvja</i>	<i>Wi skilu(n) nera, sêka, salvja</i>
<i>Thu skalt nera, sêka, salvja</i>	<i>I skilu(n) nera, sêka, salvja</i>
<i>Hi skil nera, sêka, salvja</i>	<i>Hia skilu(n) nera, sêka, salvja</i>

PERFECT.

<i>Ik hebbe nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>	<i>Wi hebbath nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>
<i>Thu hâst nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>	<i>I hebbath nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>
<i>Hi hêth nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>	<i>Hia hebbath nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Ik hede nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>	<i>Wi hedon nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>
	<i>I hedon nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>
<i>Hi hede nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>	<i>Hia hedon nerid, sôcht, salvad</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Neri (e), sêki (e), salvje</i>	<i>Neri (e), sêki (e), salvje</i>
<i>Neri, sêki, salvje</i>	<i>Neri (e), sêki (e), salvje</i>
<i>Neri (e), sêki (e), salvje</i>	<i>Neri (e), sêki (e), salvje</i>

PRETERIT.

<i>Nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>	<i>Nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>
<i>Nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>	<i>Nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>
<i>Nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>	<i>Nerde, sôchte, salvade</i>

PERFECT.

<i>Hebbe nerid, sócht, salvad</i>	<i>Hebbe nerid, sócht, salvad</i>
<i>Hebbe nerid, sócht, salvad</i>	<i>Hebbe nerid, sócht, salvad</i>
<i>Hebbe nerid, sócht, salvad</i>	<i>Hebbe nerid, sócht, salvad</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Hede nerid, sócht, salvad</i>	<i>Hede nerid, sócht, salvad</i>
<i>Hede nerid, sócht, salvad</i>	<i>Hede nerid, sócht, salvad</i>
<i>Hede nerid, sócht, salvad</i>	<i>Hede nerid, sócht, salvad</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Nere, séce, salva (2d person) | *Nerath, sécath, salvjath*

INFINITIVE.

Nera, sêka, salvja

PRESENT PARTICIPLE, *nerand, sêkand, salvjand.*

PRETERIT „ *nerid, sócht, salvad.*

GERUND, *to nerande, sêkande, salvjande.*

110. The following are weak verbs:—

Wera, to defend ; *era*, to plough ; *bera*, to behoove, to become ; *lema*, to weaken ; *nera*, to save ; *sella*, to sell ; *setta*, to set ; *thekka*, to cover ; *strekka*, to stretch ; *tella*, to number ; *segga*, *sedza*, to say ; *spera*, to investigate ; *câpja*, to buy ; *makja*, to make ; *halja*, to fetch ; *nomja*, to name ; *râvja*, to rob ; *endgja*, to end ; *folgja*, to follow ; *âskja*, to ask ; *klagja*, to complain, accuse ; *radja*, to speak ; *skathja*, *skathigia*, to damage ; *wardja*, to ward.

111. REMARKS ON THE WEAK CONJUGATION.

Two forms of verbs are exhibited, viz., those having a short or long radical, as in O.-S. and A.-S. Short verbs cast aside the *j* of the derivative suffix *ja* or *ji*, but these are but few : *bera*, *era*, *nera*, *wera*, *lema*, *spera*.

The preterit suffix is *-de*, which is added to the root. The short verbs first enumerated may—though they seldom employ it—add the preterit suffix by means of the connective *e* (for *i* from *ja*). The Old Saxon preterit termination *-da*, connecting vowels *i* and *o*, appears in Friesic as *-de*, connecting vowels *e* and *a* ; O.-S. *nerida*, *scauwôde* ; Fries. *nerede*, *salvade*.

112. Verbs with organic gemination add the suffix without connecting vowel, and also quite a number of short verbs which, by means of inorganic gemination, have become long, as *sella* = *selja*, *setta*, *tella*, *segga*, &c.

113. After long roots the stem *-e* is syncopated, as in *dêla*, to distribute, preterit *dêlde*.

114. After *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *s* (generally), *t*, and *x*, *d* is assimilated or becomes surd (*-t*), so that the suffix appears as *-te*. The mute *k* becomes *ch* before *-t*, as in *sêka*, preterit, *sôchte*.

115. Stems having a final *k* or its gemination afford the only examples of *Rückumlaut*: *e* returns to *a*, and *ê* to *ô*, as in *sêka*, *sôchte*; *thekka*, *thachte*.

116. The preterit participle ends in *id* and *ed* in verbs with short radical, and in *d* or *t* according as the preterit suffix appears as *-de* or *-te*: as, *nera*, *nerid*; *wisa*, *wisde*, *wisd*; *achta*, *achte*, *acht*; *sterva*, *sterft*.

117. Verbs which in the present tense exhibit a *j* are often further lengthened to *igia*, *egia*, *gia*: as, *endja*, to end, *endigia*, *endgia*; *stedja*, *stedigia*, *stedgia*; *skathja*, to injure, *skathigia*, &c.; and we find that sometimes the first portion, = *ig*, of this suffix is mistaken for part of the root, and consequently exhibited in the formation of the preterit: as in *nêdigia*, preterit *nêdigade*, participle *nêdgad*. A regularly replaces the thematic *ô* of the Goth.: *salboda*, Fries. *salvade*.

118. The following verbs are anomalous:—1st person singular, present tense, *due*, 3d *dêth*, doth, plural *duath*, subjunctive *due*, preterit indicative *dêde*, plural *dêdon*, preterit participle *dên*, *dân*; *gâth*, *geith*, goes, preterit participle *gên*: these are the only forms of this root, all the others being supplied by *gunga*, preterit *gêng*, *gengon*, preterit participle *gangen*, *gengen*, *gendzen*.

Of the root *stâ* we only meet with the infinitive and third singular, present indicative *stêt*; everywhere else *stonda*, *stôd*, *stôdon*, preterit participle *stenden*, *stinsen*.

119. Of the *præterito-præsentia*, *skilu* and *mugu* appear to present examples of the dual—dual forms used for the plural.

COMPOSITION.

120. There is a great abundance of compound words in Friesic.

Nouns frequently appear unchanged in composition, e.g., *stên-hûs*, stone-house; the first member of the compound is sometimes in the genitive, as *sunna-skîn*, sunshine. Some nouns ending in *e* cast that vowel away before the last member of the compound: e.g., *irth-fal*, earth-fall, felling to the ground, for *irthe-fal*.

121. Verbs are freely compounded with adverbs and prepositions: *up-stonda*, to arise; *of-gunga*, to go away; *forth-fâra*, to fare forth, &c.

The prefixed preposition or adverb may occasionally, as in German, be separated from the verb whose meaning it modifies, and appear later on in the sentence: as in *sprec-ma thene rêdieva on*, if one appeal to the judge, &c. And some prefixes have in course of time become so thoroughly incorporated with the verb, that the perception of their original signification has been lost, and the primary sense of the prefix is expressed by another, giving rise to apparent tautology.

122. An adjective is usually compounded with a noun without any change, as *ful-brôther*, half-brôther, &c.

123. Some particles change their meaning in composition, as *for*, *tô*, *te*, and *under*. *Tô* has the sense of violence involved in it under such circumstances; examples: *tô-driva*, to tear apart; *tô-dêla*, separate; *for-stonda* (Germ. *verstehen*), to understand; *for-sitta*, to lose, neglect; *under-stonda*, to understand.

The particle *ur* corresponds to the German *ver*: *urbarna* (Germ. *verbrennen*), to burn up. It is liable to be confounded with *ur*, over.

124. The first word in a compound, as a rule, serves to define and qualify the second, which latter is generally the more important, and gives the gender to the compound.

PREFIXES.

125. The following are the prefixes most frequently used :—

<i>a-</i> ,	as in <i>a-jen</i> , against; <i>a-twa</i> , in two.
<i>be-, bi-</i> ,	„ <i>bi-halda</i> , to hold, retain; <i>be-fella</i> , to command.
<i>forth-</i> ,	„ <i>forth-branga</i> , to bring forward; <i>forth-fara</i> , to proceed.
<i>ful-</i> ,	„ <i>ful-branga</i> , to complete.
<i>in-</i> ,	„ <i>in-branga</i> , to bring in; <i>in-kuma</i> , to come in.
<i>mis-</i> ,	„ <i>mis-dêde</i> , misdeed; <i>mis-lik</i> , unlike.
<i>of-</i> ,	„ <i>of-sniŧha</i> , to cut off; <i>of-slâ</i> , to strike off.
<i>on-</i> ,	„ <i>on-bijenna</i> , to begin.
<i>ond-</i> ,	„ <i>ond-wardja</i> , to answer; <i>ond-lete</i> (Germ. <i>antlitz</i>), face.
<i>onder-</i> ,	} „ <i>under-standa</i> , understand.
<i>under-</i> ,	
<i>tô-, tô-bera</i> ,	<i>adferre</i> .
<i>thruŧh</i> ,	as in <i>thruŧh-skîna</i> , shine through, <i>thruŧh-hawa</i> , to hew through.
<i>umbe-</i> ,	„ <i>umbe-kuma</i> , to arrive.
<i>und-</i> ,	„ <i>und-swera</i> , to swear free.
<i>un-</i> ,	„ <i>un-skeldich</i> , innocent; <i>un-dôm</i> , wrong.
<i>up-</i> ,	„ <i>up-stonda</i> , to arise; <i>up-riucht</i> , upright.
<i>ur-, for-</i> ,	„ <i>ur-dêma</i> , to condemn; <i>for-derva</i> , to destroy.
<i>ût-</i> ,	„ <i>ût-gunga</i> , to go out; <i>ût-drîva</i> , to drive out.
<i>with-, (e)ir-</i> ,	as in <i>with-jeva</i> , to give back; <i>with-stonda</i> , to withstand.

SUFFIXES.

126. The following denote personal agents :—

<i>-a</i> ,	<i>bon-a</i> , murderer; <i>aseg-a</i> , judge.
<i>-and</i> ,	a participial ending, <i>fîand</i> , enemy.
<i>-en</i> ,	{ <i>drocht-en</i> , a lord. This suffix also indicates things: <i>têk-en</i> , token; <i>bêk-en</i> , beacon.
<i>er-e</i> ,	
	<i>scriv-ere</i> , writer, scribe; <i>prêst-er</i> , priest.
<i>-ing</i> ,	{ <i>hûs-ing</i> , paterfamilias; <i>kyn-ing</i> , king; <i>êthel-ing</i> , nobleman.

127. The following denote circumstances or things :—

<i>-ath</i> ,	<i>môn-ath</i> , month; <i>thing-ath</i> , assembly.
<i>-dôm</i> ,	<i>fri-dôm</i> , freedom; <i>kersten-dôm</i> , Christendom.
<i>-êde, -hed</i> ,	{ (A.-S. <i>-had</i> , Germ. <i>-heit</i>) <i>kersten-êde</i> , Christendom; <i>fri-hêd</i> , freedom.
<i>-er</i> ,	
	<i>fing-er</i> , finger.
<i>-ethe, -the</i> ,	<i>thiuv-ethe</i> , theft; <i>lemi-the</i> , injury.
<i>-elsa</i> ,	<i>wlem-elsa</i> , a wound.
<i>-inge, -unge</i> ,	<i>blend-ing</i> , blinding; <i>bâw-unge</i> , building, dwelling.
<i>-las</i> ,	<i>hûs-lâs</i> , homeless.
<i>-ma</i> ,	<i>set-ma</i> , order; <i>brek-ma</i> , fine.
<i>-nese</i> ,	<i>heft-nese</i> , prison; <i>ur-dem-nese</i> , condemnation.
<i>-rike</i> ,	<i>himul-rike</i> , heaven; <i>kin-ing-rike</i> , kingdom.
<i>-skip</i> ,	<i>her-skip</i> , army; <i>rêd-skip</i> , advice.

128. ADJECTIVE ENDINGS.

-da, -ta,	forming the ordinals.
-e,	<i>bôs-e</i> , bad; <i>diur-e</i> , dear.
-en,	<i>stên-en</i> , of stone; <i>kerst-en</i> , Christian.
-er, -ern,	<i>sûth-er</i> , <i>sûth-ern</i> , southern.
-fald,	<i>thri-fald</i> , threefold.
-ich,	<i>blôd-ich</i> , bloody; <i>skeld-ich</i> , guilty.
-isk, -esk,	<i>himul-isk</i> , heavenly; <i>wrald-esk</i> , worldly.
-lik,	<i>jêst-lik</i> , ghostly, spiritual; <i>god-lik</i> , godly.
-och,	<i>hêr-och</i> , obedient; <i>jêr-och</i> , of age.
-sum,	<i>hâr-sum</i> , submissive.
-ward,	<i>bec-ward</i> , backward; <i>ût-ward</i> , outward. †

129. FORMATION OF THE ADVERB.

(1.) The genitive of a noun is frequently employed as an adverb: e.g., *nachtes*, at night. *E* is the ordinary ending to convert an adjective into an adverb, as *jerne*, willingly; *riuchte*, *recté*, *godlike*, in a godly manner; *idle*, idly.

(2.) Adverbial expressions are frequently met with; they are readily formed, and employed to an indefinite extent.

(3.) Adverbs of place have endings as follows:—

-a,	from a place, <i>hwan-a</i> , whence.
-d,	to a place, <i>thar-d</i> , thither.
-r,	<i>hwêr</i> , where; <i>hêr</i> , here.
-e,	<i>ût-e</i> , without; <i>inn-e</i> , within.
-er,	<i>ôst-er</i> , eastward; <i>west-er</i> , westward.

(4.) Very many of the particles employed as prepositions are also adverbs.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

130. Friesic syntax is much like that of the Anglo-Saxon, though it does not so much resemble Latin syntax as the Anglo-Saxon does. It leans more to the German model than the latter.

The fundamental principles of all syntax we must suppose to be understood, such as, for instance, that nouns in the plural require the verb to agree with them in the plural; that an adjective must agree with its noun in gender, number, and case, &c.

131. Adjectives, however, and participles in the predicate, are uninflected, retaining the form of the nominative singular masculine, e.g., *tha rêdieva ther thenne weldech send*, the judges who then are in power; *hwersâ him sine clâthar wet werthat*, whenever his clothes may be wet upon him.

132. The proper place for a verb in a sentence or clause is at the end; the auxiliary, however, following the principal verb: as, *sâ hwersâ ên mon dâd eslein werth*, whenever a man shall be slain; *hwenne tha wed elast werthat the ther on ebrêken send*, until the penalties be paid that thereto attach.

This rule, however, is subject to numerous exceptions.

133. The subject generally precedes the verb, though, for the sake of emphasis, and sometimes, undoubtedly, for

euphony's sake, it follows the verb: thus, *thâ festade Moyses*, then fasted Moses; *thit riucht skrêf God selva ðse hêra*, this law God himself, our Lord, enacted. There is no strict necessity in Friesic for any precise collocation of the words in a sentence, for the inflections are an infallible guide to the sense, as in German, Latin, Icelandic, and other highly-inflected languages.

134. OF NOUNS.

Nouns of time, in answer to the question "how long?" are put in the accusative: *thet tilath ma thrîu jêr*, that shall be tilled for three years; *jêr and dî*, for a year and a day.

In answer to the question "when?" the noun is put in the genitive: *thes selva dîs*, the same day; *liachtes deis*, in broad daylight.

135. A preposition with the dative is also frequently used to answer the question "when?" as *binna xiv. jêrum*, within fourteen years; *ney hiara jêrum*, according to their years.

136. The dative expresses the indirect object, the agent, and manner and means. When a noun defines an adjective in the comparative, it is placed in the dative: as, *êna knê mâr*, one grade more nearly related; in defining a superlative, it is put in the genitive: as, *nêst knîa*, nearest related. A preposition is most usually found with a dative of manner and means, and with a dative of the agent.

137. Nouns expressing the material or quantity of a substance, age, &c., are put in the genitive: as, *merk seloueris*, a mark of silver; *ên skilling goldes*, a shilling of gold; *thîu moder thîu mey nîma fon hire unjêrige bern thes jêres fîff scillingar*, the mother may take for her minor child five shillings per year.

138. Partitives govern the genitive: e.g., *alsâ stôr hêvena*, so much of possessions; *allera monna ek*, every man; *thera wedda awet*, one of the pledges.

139. Instead of the construction found in Anglo-Saxon of two datives—somewhat like the Latin double dative, the

latter governed by *tô*—in Friesic there is a genitive and then a dative governed by that preposition: as, *tô lioda londriuchte*, as a statute for (of) the people.

OF ADJECTIVES.

140. Adjectives signifying worthiness, plenty, want, guilt, ignorance, &c., govern the noun in the genitive: e.g., *thera êrana wel werth*, truly worthy of honour; *êniges jeldes schiel-dich*, liable to a penalty; *thes êthes lâs*, free of the oath; *lîves and lethana unweldich*, powerless over life and limb.

141. Some adjectives require the dative: as, *tha sùthera kininge hanzoch and kêroch*, subject and obedient to the king of the south.

142. *Thâ* or *than* is used after comparatives: e.g., *firor thâ tô tha Fli*, farther than to the Fly; *mêr than the thrê dêlan*, more than the three parts.

143. Superlatives employed as partitives govern the genitive: as, *alra beste*, the best of all.

OF PRONOUNS.

144. An inclination of pronouns to contract with other words in the sentence, has been explained in Sections 84 and 85.

145. Partitives govern the genitive: as, *hwet werka*, what of works.

146. The pronoun of the second person is very frequently omitted with the imperative: as, *sei mi*, tell me.

147. Reflexives are supplied by the personal pronouns with *self*, sometimes without it: as, *ik bem self*, I am myself; *sâ sikure hine*, so let him make himself safe.

OF NUMERALS.

148. The higher tens and hundreds of the cardinals sometimes govern the genitive: e.g., *thrittich merka*, thirty (of) marks; then, again, they are found agreeing as adjectives with the substantives following: as, *achta merc*, eight marks.

149. The halves are expressed, as in German and the Scandinavian languages, by the use of the ordinal of the number next higher than that wished to be expressed, with the word *half* following: e.g., *thredda half pund*, two and a half pounds; *achtunda half skilling*, seven and a half shillings. The whole numbers have been dropped out. The original construction is more easily understood from the following Anglo-Saxon example:—*hê waes þā twā gear and þridde healf*, he was there two years and the third year half, i.e., two and a half years.

150. The cardinal *ên* is employed as the indefinite article: e.g., *ên gôd jeftha ên lond*, property or a piece of land; *ên ôtheres monnes wîf*, another man's wife; *et êna rûmfâra*, of a pilgrim.

OF VERBS.

151. Verbs govern the accusative when a direct object is expressed.

152. Verbs of *bidding, answering, controlling, withstanding, judging, repaying, imitating, or being like to, pleasing, following, serving, coming upon, hearkening to, helping, speaking against, &c.*, govern the dative. Examples:—

Sô bieda wy weduwen, so we bid widows.
Thet hi-t him ondwarde thes selua dts, that he answer to him for it the same day.
Til thiû thet ma thâ ergon stiore, that men may control the evil-disposed.
Stride withstonda, to withstand an attack.
Hi scel dêma tha fiunde alsâ friunde, he shall mete out justice to enemy as to friend.
Sâ skil hi jelda . . . alle liodon, so shall he reward all people.
Hy lyketh een stum minscha, he is like unto a foolish man.
Thet bihagada tha biskope, that pleased the bishop.
Ther tha riuchte folgiat, who follow the right.
Tham skaltu thjania, him shalt thou serve.
Thet him bikume hunger, that hunger come upon him.
Leyntuler . . . herckia (Jur. Fris. ii. 226), to hearken to a liar.
Helpa tha erma, to help the poor.
And hir with sêke ma, and if one do speak against her.

153. *Walda*, to govern, wield; *wachtia*, to take care for, provide against; *plegia*, to take care of; *brûka*, to use (this verb also governs the accusative); *warja*, to keep, observe; *undgunga*, and other verbs signifying to free one from anything, govern the genitive: e.g.—

Thâ thi Kining Kerl and thi Pâus Leo thes râmeska rikes wîldon,
when King Charles and Pope Leo ruled the Roman world.

Sâ skel hi thes wachtia, he shall take care as to this.

Riuchtes plegia, to practise right.

Alsô brúc thu thînes lîwis, so employ thy life.

Theſ fretha to warande, to keep the peace.

Theſ mîth niugun skeron untgunga, to free one's self with nine irons
(the ordeal of the red-hot irons).

154. *Undriuchta*, to legally purge; *helpa*, to help; *birâvia*, to rob, bereave; and *bitigia*, to complain of, accuse, have an accusative of the direct and a genitive or dative of the remote object, as—

Y habbet mi birdwed mînes riuchtes, you have robbed me of my right.
Sâ môt thiû môder hîre kind thes lîves helpa, so may the mother save
her child's life.

Hwasâ ôtherem thes betigath, whoever accuses another of this.

Sâ undriuchte hîu him thes tichta, so shall she free him from the
charge.

155. The impersonals *lîkia*, to please; *thinka* (*thinsia*, *tinsa*), to seem to; and *bera*, *decere*, govern their logical subject in the dative, as—

Him thinsie, it may seem to him.

Alsâ hit bi tha hûse bereth, as it becomes the house.

Lîkath hit him sâ, if he like it.

156. The present is, as in Anglo-Saxon, continually used for the expression of future time: as in *sâ hwêr sâ ên dêd edên werth*, when a deed shall be done; *sâ gunch hit ova sîn ein erva*, so shall it enter upon its own inheritance.

157. (1.) The subjunctive is used to express what is indefinite, a wish, a doubt, or possibility: as, *sey mi haet godes riucht sê*, tell me what is God's law; *hwersô een riuchter onriuchte riucht finde*, whenever a judge shall find an unjust law.

(2.) It is used for all the persons of the imperative except the second : for example, *sā geie hi mith fiver hageste mercum*, then let him pay five "best" marks.

The subjunctive employed in this way will be found all through the laws, the formula being, "if one do such or such a wrong, then let (subjunctive) him pay so much," or "be punished thus, and so."

158. The active participle in *-and* has sometimes a passive sense when used as a noun, as *tha drivanda* and *tha dreganda*, cattle and movables (literally things *driven* and *drawn*). So also has the gerund, as *te wetande mith twām dēdēthōn*, to be proved by two solemn oaths (*juramentis probationis*).

159. The gerund is the dative of the infinitive, which latter is a verbal noun. There is a genitive of the gerund, *nemennes*. It remains to be explained why the dental *d* has crept into the gerund in so many instances. The infinitive in Friesic has lost the final *n* which characterises it in Anglo-Saxon, &c. In the formation of the gerund, however, the liquid re-asserted itself (sometimes in a geminated form) before the termination of the dative, as in *tō furane*, to journey; *tō sēkane*, to seek; *tō stiftane*, *ædificare*, &c.; but on account of the similarity of the form to that of the present participle, and because of the gerund's origin having been forgotten, the form of the participle with the proper case-ending was adopted. To this may also be undoubtedly added some notion of euphony involved in the selection of the participial form.

160. The intensive prefix *ge* so freely used in Anglo-Saxon with the preterit and the past participle occurs in Friesic in the forms *e*, *i*, or *ie*, and then only with the participle, as *e-fullad*, from *fullia*, *confirmare*; *e-felled*, *solutus*; *e-fērīn*, *peregrinatus*; *i-dēn*, done; *ie-bunden*, bound. *E* is also a privative particle equal to A.-S. *a-*, and Dutch *ont*; as *e-breka*, *deficere*, *desse*; A.-S., *a-brecan*; Dutch, *ont-breken*.

PREPOSITIONS.

161. The following govern the accusative alone :—

a, from
afara, before
afari, for
alinga, along
fori, for, instead of
ont, until, up to

ovir, *ur*, over, for, against
thruich, through, by means of
to-jonis, *tō-jenst*, against
umbe, around, about, concerning
with, *withir*, against

EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

And hit A colc egendzin is, and it (the eye) is gone from its socket.

AFARA thene warfa gunga, to go before the assembly.

AFORI thera dēda allerek ēn skilling, for every act a shilling.

ALINGA ther wirsne, along the wrinkle.

FORI hini ēnne ēth tō swerande, to swear for him.

ONT middey, until midday.

OVER thet hef, over the sea.

UR hine, over him.

Hwasā wif UR wald and UR willa nome, whoever shall take a woman by force and against her will.

THRUICH thet lif, through life.

Tō-JENST dyn (thene) salta sē, opposite the sea.

TO-JENES den riuchter, against the judge.

UMBE thet morth, about the murder.

Thet nēn hūsmon WITH sinne hēra ne stride, that no tenant fight with his lord.

Tha Frisa thingadon WITHIR thene Kining Kerl, the Friesians contended against Charlemagne.

162. The following govern the dative only :—

befta, behind
bifara, before
bihalva, except
binetha, beneath
binna, within
bova, above, over
efta, behind
ēr, before
et, at, of, &c.
fara, before

fon, of, from
midda, among
mith, with
nei, *nā*, after, according to
of, of, from
tō, *te*, to, in, at
up, *upper*, over, before
ūt, out of
ūta, *ūte*, out of

EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

And hia BEFTA hiam ne lēvath feder ne mōder, and they leave not after them father or mother.

BIFARA Walburge dey, before Walpurgis day.

BIHALVA twām skillingon, except two shillings.

BINETHA gerdle, beneath the girdle.

BINNA jēra and BINNA dey, within a year and a day.

Sā stīgath alle wetir fuertich fethma BOVA alle bergon, and the waters shall rise forty fathoms above all the mountains.

EFTA thā durun stonda, to stand behind the doors.

ÉR tha Sunnandei, before Sunday

Thet kâpade ik ET êna râmbara, that I bought of a pilgrim.

ET holi and ET herna, at a hole and in a corner.

FARA alle godis hêligon, before all God's holy relics.

FON êne undôme ur wnnen, convicted of unjust judgment.

Thi Keysere FON Râme, the Emperor of Rome.

MIDDA alle Riostringon, among all the Rûstringer.

MITH fjuwer monnon, with four men.

NÂ sine aynes riuchteres wordem, according to his own judge's words (decree).

NEI gâstlika riuchte, according to ecclesiastical law.

Werth ên kind ÛT of londe lât, if a child be led captive out of the land.

To londe and TO lîdon sinon, to its (the child's) fatherland and people.

TE londriuchte, for a statute.

UPPER bêre and upper benke and upper grêwe, over bier, bench, and grave.

UPPER sine rêdievem, before his judges.

ÛT sine hûse, out of his house.

Hwersâ mar ênne mon ÛTA (ût-tha) hûse bernt, whoever shall burn a man out of his house.

Thet him thet blôd ÛTA tha snabbe rent, that the blood run out of his mouth.

163. Prepositions governing the dative and accusative:—

<i>a</i> , on, in, to, by	<i>inur (inor, inover)</i> , over
<i>ajen</i> , against	<i>oni (one, on, ane, an)</i> , without, less
<i>an</i> , on, in, to, by	<i>op, opa (uppa)</i> , on, upon
<i>ana, anna</i> , in, on, by	<i>ova</i> , upon, over
<i>buppa</i> , over, above, against	<i>sunder, sonder</i> , without
<i>bûta</i> , outside, without, except	<i>tô-fara</i> , before
<i>efter</i> , after	<i>twisk-a, twischa</i> , between, within
<i>jens, jons, jenst, jen</i> , against	<i>under</i> , under
<i>in</i> , in, to, into	<i>ûter, ûtir, ûtur</i> , without, out of
<i>inna</i> , in, within, into	

EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

A himle and A erthe, in heaven and on earth.

Sâ hwer sâ ma ênne mon A morth sleith, whosoever shall put a man to death.

AJEN like dêthum, against like deeds.

AJEN thene ôtheren, against the other.

Lesoka AN tha forhafde, a wrinkle on the forehead.

AN wetir and AN wasa, on water and on turf.

ANA Saxsona merkon, by Saxon marks.

Enne mon werpa ANA ên unlende weter, to cast a man into deep water.

Jef hit is BUPPA twâm pondem, if it be over two pounds.

BUPPA vyf merk, over five merks.

Blôdrisne . . . BÛTA clâthon, a bloody wound outside the clothing.

Nên manniska BÛTA God al êna, no man, but God alone.

EFTER thes monnes dêthe, after the man's death.

EFTER *sonne sêdel*, after sunset.

JENS *dine biscop*, against thy bishop.

JENS-ter *wirde*, against the truth.

IN *ên strîde tō dāde slayn*, to kill in strife.

IN *den field fāra*, to into the field.

Sā *hwa sā enne mon bernt* INNA *ēna hūse*, whoever shall burn a man in a house.

Fliucht *hi* INNA *hof* and INNA *hūs*, if he fly into a court and into a house.

INOR *ūs Fresche riuchte*, beyond our Friesic law.

North *ur hef jeftha sūther* INUR *berch*, northward over the sea, or southward over the mountain.

Fiurwer skillinga ONI *thrium panning*, four shillings less three pence.

AN *sġne willa*, without his permission.

Di *prēster schil* OP *da hofwal stæn*, the priest shall stand on the churchyard wall.

Jef *een huisman* OP *ēne ôdera claget*, if a citizen complain of another.

OPA *thā hēligon tō swērande*, to swear upon the holy relics.

UPPA *thet hlēnbed*, upon a sick-bed.

OVA *thā hēligon*, upon the relics.

OVA *sin ein erue*, upon his own inheritance.

SUNDER *hūsbrēke . . . jeftha* SUNDER *bronde*, without burglary or arson.

SONDER *wandel*, without change.

TÔ FARA *tha keysere*, before the emperor.

TÔ FARA *dat ansicht*, before the face.

TUISCHA *da Eemse ende Westfalen*, between the Ems and Westphalia.

TWISK *thene feder* and TWISK *thene sunu*, between father and son.

UNDER *tha neyle*, under the nail.

UNDER *riucht*, under law.

ÛTER *strîde*, without contest.

ÛTER *stef* and ÛTER *strîd*, without oath or contest.

164. Of the use of prepositions with the genitive there is little trace; the examples are confined to the following:—BINNA *thes hāses*, within the house; BINNAS *gaes*, within the district; BIHALVA THES, except this; EFTER *thes*, an adverbial phrase signifying *thereafter*.

The Frisians, Saxons, and English are all fond of double prepositions; for example, A.-S. *on-gean*, Eng. *against*; A.-S. *upp-on*, Eng. *upon*; Fries. *to-jenst*, *in-over*, *tō-fara*, *up-ur*, &c. A.-S. *with-utan*, Eng. *without*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

165. The following are among the conjunctions most frequently used :—

ac, also, and
alsâ, so, also
and, and
and, with, in
bûta, but, unless
hweder, whether
jef, if

<i>nâhweder</i> ,	} neither
<i>nauder</i> ,	
<i>ne</i> , <i>nî</i> ,	not
<i>sâ</i> ,	so, as, or
<i>thâ</i> ,	either, or
<i>thâch</i> ,	yet, though
<i>wara</i> , <i>wera</i> ,	but

166. The conjunction *sâ*, so, is a great favourite, especially in the introduction of the apodosis to conditional propositions. In this it materially differs from the English and Anglo-Saxon custom.

It is, however, very freely used, and not at all confined to that function, introducing many sentences somewhat as an expletive, where no conditional clause is previously expressed, as in *sâ hi alra beste muge*, the best he can. This will at once attract the attention of the reader of the Old Friesic laws.

167. The following are the principal conjunctions that govern the subjunctive :—*jef*, if; *thâch*, though; and *thet*, that.

ADVERBS.

168. (1.) The task of enumerating the adverbs will be left to the lexicon. *Naut*, signifying nothing, is frequently employed as an adverb.

(2.) *Hû* is a common interrogative—*hû monich pund?* how many pounds?

(3.) Two negatives do not neutralise each other, but even as many as three occur in one proposition, each one that follows strengthening the initial. The rule would seem to be to employ as many as possible.

(4.) *Gê*, as in so many other Germanic tongues, is the affirmative yea or yes.

(5.) *Nâ* and *ne* are the negatives, the latter with the subjunctive.

(6.) The negative comes immediately before the verb, and

this should be borne in mind in view of the frequent blending of the accusative of the personal pronoun and the demonstrative with a preceding word ; for it cannot, as a rule, be the negative if it precede a noun or anything but a verb.

INTERJECTIONS.

169. In view of the peculiar character of the literary remains of this language, one should naturally expect to find but few interjections preserved. The following occur:—*ge*, *ha*, *wach*, and *eala*. *Gê God, Me Hercule, Mon Dieu. Dâ spreeck di Koningh Kaerl, ha! ha! dat land is mÿn, and hlachede*, Then spoke King Charles, and said, Ha! ha! the land is mine, and laughed. *Wach! alas! Eala! frÿa Fresena! Ho! free Frisians!*

PART IV.

PROSODY.

170. But a limited chapter can be devoted to prosody in an Old Friesic grammar, owing to the almost total lack of poetry coming down to us from the time before the language's decay.

We possess a few brief fragments of songs, &c., written in pure Friesic, such, for instance, as the following, exhibiting end-rhyme:—

*“ Hi was minnera
And hi was betera,
Hi stifte and sterde
Triwa and werde ;
And hi setta thera kenega jeft
And allere liuda kest
And Landriucht
And allera londa eccum sin riucht.” **

Another rhymed poem of evidently later date, which is a short account of an expedition of the Frisians against the Saxons, the taking of Rome by Charlemagne, and the Freiheitsbrief of the same to the Frisians, commences thus—

*“ Thit was to there stunde,
Thâ thi keneng kerl riuchta bigunde ;
Thâ was ter ande there Saxinna merik
Liudingerus ên hêra fele steric ;
Hi welde him alsâ waldlike
Tagethan, ther fon riuchta scolde bihalda
Tha kenig kerlis kairska rike ;
Ac welde, hi ma duan
Hi welde tha sterka Fresan vnder sinne tegetha tian.” †*

* Richthofen, *Friesische Rechtsquellen*, p. 343.

† Rechtsq., p. 351, reprinted in Hettema's *Proeve van een Friesch en Nederl. Woordenboek*, p. 100.

171. Another reads thus—

“ *Forth scele wi sē halda
And God scel urse walda,
Thes reddera (teddera?) and thes stitha :
And alle unriuchte thing scele wi formitha.* ”

“ This thought let us henceforth retain,
That God hath all beneath His reign ;
He rules the weak, and eke the strong ;
Oh ! shun we then whate’er is wrong.”

172. Of alliterative poems we quote from the laws (*Rechtsq.*, p. 3) a few lines—

“ *Colnaburch hit by alda tidon
Agrip anda alda noma ;
Thā tirade ūs Frison
Thiu fire menote
And ūs swerade
Thā thi swera panning,* ” &c.

173. In the laws of the Rüstringer (see *Fries. Rechtsq.*, p. 133, line 17, col. 2, ff.) are to be found some alliterative lines. In fact, there is a general fondness evinced in various parts of the laws for the grace of alliteration ; and it is not a fancied grace ; it appears, unconsciously perhaps, to pervade nearly all poetic literature, especially English. There is no one who employs it, or who perhaps has employed it, with more elegance and dexterity than the poet Thomson.

The following is a remarkable example of it in Friesic, to which attention is called in the preface (p. vi.) of Leo’s *Angelsächsisches Glossar* :

“ *Dio forme nēd is, hwerso en kind jong is Finsen ende Fitered nor ur hef, jeftha suther ur birg, so Mōt dio Mōder her kindes erve setta ende sella, ende her kind Lēsa end des Līfes bihelpa ; dio ōther nēd is, Jeftha Jēre diore werdat, end di Hēt Honger ur dat land fart, ende dat kind hunger sterva wil, so Mōt dio Mōder her kindes erve setta ende sella, end Cāpja hir bern Kū ende ey ende Corn, dēr ma da kinde des līves mede helpe.* ”

“ *Dio tredde nēd is, als dat kind is al stocknaken jeftha hūslās, ende dan die tiuestra nevil ende calda winter onkomt, so fart aller monnik on Hof ende on Hūs ende on Warane gaten ende dat Wilda dier sēket din holla Bām ende der Birga, hly, aldēr hit sīn lif on bihalda mei, so weinet ēne schrit dat on jērige kind ende wist dan sīn nakena lia, ende sīn hūslāse, ende sīn fader dēr him reda schulde tojenst din hunger, ende winter nevilkalā, dat hī so Diepe ende Dimme mitta flower neilen is onder ēke Endeonder da Erda Bisloten ende Bitacht, so mōt dio mōder hir kindes erve setta oder sella.* ”

The fact of the employment of alliteration in the instances referred to is an interesting one, bearing witness to the resemblance of the ancient Frisian literary characteristics to those of the other Old Teutonic languages.

174. The following lines are quoted from *Thet Freske Riim*, written somewhere about the year 1400, a rambling and weak production in rhyme by one Rector Alwyn, as will appear below. It embraces sacred and fanciful secular history, &c.

“ *Ik sculde sêga, of ic cude,
Ho di fridôm ærst bigude,
Thâ thio werrild erst dêde forgaen,
And thio ôther dêde ingaen.
Aldus biscriuet Alwyn,
Thi Mâster, in tha bôke syn ;
Thâ thi flôde dêde opgaen,
And dêdet alle forslaen,*” &c.

175. There are, in addition to the above, two other rhymed works of the middle Friesic period, though of a little later date, and not in as good Friesic as the *Freske Riim*. They are termed respectively *Gesta Fresonum* and *Olde Fresche Chronike*, and are of a character similar to the *Riim*.

INDEX.

(The references are to the Sections.)

- a**, history of, 4; umlaut, 4; the indefinite article, 150.
-a, stems, 41, ff.
-a, 98, 126, 129 (3), 109.
ā, 9.
Abbreviation of the pronoun, 84, 85; of nouns in composition, 120; of adjectives in comparison, 70.
Ablaut defined, 31; verbs, 98-109.
Accuse, syntax with, 154.
Accent, 30.
Accusative endings, 39, 57.
āch, 107.
Active voice, 100, 109.
Adjectives, 58, 72; declension, 59, 61; comparison, 65; few to compare, 67; with dative, 141; syntax of, 131, 140-144; with the article, 58.
Adverbs, 168; formation, 129; comparison, 72; numeral, 77-80; pronominal, 91; negatives, 168; arrangement, 168; syntax of, 168; of place, 129.
Adverbial phrases, 129.
Affirmation, particles of, 168.
Age, syntax of nouns expressing, 137.
age, declined, 48.
Agent, 136; forms indicating, 126.
Alliteration, 172, 173.
-and, 126.
Anomalous nouns, 54; verbs, 118.
āre declined, 48.
Anglo-Saxon vowels, &c., compared with Friesic, 4, ff; vocalisation in *suster*, 21; gender, 36.
Answering, syntax with verbs of, 152.
Apocope, 32.
Apodosis, introduced by *ad*, 166.
Aspirate, the, 26 (3).
Aspiration, loss of, 26 (3); in the pronoun, 85; in the verb, 104; in the adverb and particle, 91.
Aspirated liquid compounds, 19.
Assimilation in verbs, 114.
-ath, 127.
Auxiliaries, 100, 102, 107; arrangement of, in sentences, 132.
-aya-, 109.
b, 25.
be-, bi-, 125.
Bidding, syntax with verbs of, 152.
bern declined, 41.
Bereave, syntax with, 154.
bhrātri, 12.
Brechung, 6 (2), 33; Anglo-Saxon, 5 (4).
Brokmer Recht, 43.
burch declined, 53.
c, 2 (2), 27.
ch, 2 (3).
Chronike, Olde Freesche, 175.
Coming upon, syntax with verbs of, 152.
Comparative, 65, 66, 68, 69.
Comparison, 65-73; irregular, 71; double, 68; of adverbs, 72.
Compensation, 34.
Complain, syntax with, 154.
Composition, 120-130; verbs with adverbs and prepositions, 121; nouns in, 120; of adjectives with nouns, 122; particles changing meaning in, 123.
Conjugation, first or strong, 98; second or weak, 109.
Conjunctions, 165-167.

- Consonants, 19, ff.
 Contraction, 9, 13 (3), 15, 27 (4), 29, 60, 70; of pronouns, 84, 85.
 Controlling, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Conversion of a guttural into a palatal, 27, 28.
- d**, 26, 129 (3).
-da, *-ta*, 128.
 Dative, 135; with comparative, 136; with genitive, 139; with certain adjectives, 141; to denote time, 135; of agent, 136.
 Declension, 37-58; primitive and Sanskrit case-endings, 39; first, 41; remarks on first, 43, 45, 47; second, 48; remarks on second, 49, 50; of anomalous nouns, 54; of adjectives, 58, 59, 61; of participles, 52, 64; of numerals, 77, 78; of pronouns, 82, 86, 88, 89; definite, 61; indefinite, 59; summary, 57.
 Defective nouns, 55.
 Demonstratives, 86, 88.
 Dentals, 26.
 Diphthongs, 14.
 Direct object, 151.
-dōm, 127.
 Dual, 119.
duga, 107.
duhitri, 7.
 Dutch influence on Friesic, 18, 22, 49.
dz, 26.
- e**, 5.
-e, 98, 128, 129 (3), 160.
ē, 10.
ēde, 127.
-ēsa, 127.
 Emphasis, arrangement for sake of, 133.
 Emsiger Recht, 43.
-en, 126, 128.
 End-rhyme, 170, 171.
-er, 127, 128.
-ere, 126.
-ern, 128.
-ethe, *-the*, 127.
ēth declined, 41.
 Etymology, nouns, 39; numerals, 75; verbs, 97.
 Expletive *ad*, 166.
- f**, 25.
-fald, 128.
feder declined, 51.
fiā declined, 46.
finda conjugated, 100.
- Following, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Foreign proper names, 56.
forth-, 125.
Freesche, *Olde Chronike*, 175.
 Freeing from, syntax with verbs of, 153.
Freske, *Thet Riim*, 174.
Fresonum Gesta, 175.
fründ declined, 52.
ful-, 125.
 Future, 100 (1 & 2); present used for, 156.
 Future perfect, 101.
- g**, 27.
ge-, intensive prefix, 160.
 Gemination, 19 (2), 25, 62.
 Gender, rules for, 36; peculiarity of *wif*, 36.
 Genitive compounds, 120; with numerals, 148; with dative, 139, 154; with accusative, 154; with partitives, 138, 145; with prepositions, 164; by what verbs governed, 153; of time, 134.
 German gender, 36; syntax, 130.
 Gerund, 19 (3), 159; and see the paradigms, 100, 109.
Gesta Fresonum, 175.
 Gothic vowels, &c., 3-14; neuter nouns, 43.
 Governing, syntax of verbs of, 153.
 Greek neuter plurals, 43.
 Gutturals, 27.
- h**, 2 (4), 24.
Half with numerals, 149.
 Harkening, syntax of verbs of, 152.
-hed, 127.
 Helping, syntax of verbs of, 152, 154.
hona declined, 48.
hpd, 6 (3).
Hunsingoer Recht, 43.
hw, 2 (4).
hwa, declined, 89.
- i**, 6; *brechung*, 6 (2); umlaut, 35; intensive prefix, 160.
i, 11.
i stems, 44.
 Icelandic, gender, 36; vowels, &c., see under the various letters.
-ich, 128.
ie-, intensive prefix, 160.
 Imitating, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Imperative, 100, 109.
 Impersonals, 155.
in-, 125.
 Indefinite declension, 59; article, 150.

- Indicative, strong, 100; weak, 109;
 passive, 100 (2).
 Indirect object, 136.
 Infinitive, 97 (6), 19 (3).
 Inflection of nouns strong, 41-48; of
 nouns weak, 48; of adjectives defi-
 nite, 61; of adjectives indefinite,
 59; of verbs strong, 100; of verbs
 weak, 109.
-ing, 126.
-inge, -unge, 127.
 Inseparable prefixes, 121.
 Instrumental, 39, 86, 87.
 Interjections, 169.
 Interrogative pronouns, 89; adverbs,
 168.
-isk, -esk, 128.

j, 2 (5), 23.
ja, 98, 109.

k, 2 (6), 27.
kan, 107.
 Keeping, syntax with verbs of, 153.
kiasa conjugated, 100.
kuma, 103.

l, 19.
 Labials, 25.
-lds, 127.
 Latin neuter plurals, 43; syntax,
 130.
-lk, 128.
 Likeness, syntax with verbs of, 152.
liode declined, 44.
 Liquids, 19.
 List of strong nouns, 42, 45, 47; of
 weak nouns, 50; of adjectives ir-
 regularly compared, 71; of verbs
 to illustrate the ten classes, 99;
 of verbs, *præterito-præsentia*, 107;
 of weak verbs, 110; of anomalous
 verbs, 118; of prepositions used
 with accusative, 161; of preposi-
 tions used with accusative and
 dative, 163; of prepositions used
 with dative, 162; of prepositions
 used with genitive, 164; of con-
 junctions, 165.
 Listening, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Logical subject, 155.
 Long vowels, 9-14.
lv and *lf*, 2 (7).

m, 19 (4).
ma, 92.
-ma, 127.
 Manner and means, 136.

 Masculine, 36 (2); nouns, 42 (1),
 50 (1).
 Material, syntax of, 137.
mei, ml, 107.
 Metathesis, 20 (4), 108.
 Middle Friesic, 175.
mis, 125.
 Modern Friesic, *dolge, dolck*, 7.
mon declined, 54.
 Moods, 94.
mlt, 107.
mrf, 5 (4).
 Multiplicatives, 79.
 Mutes, 25.

n, 19.
n, inserted in verbal theme, 98.
naht declined, 53.
-nd, stems in, 52.
nēd declined, 44.
 Negation, particles of, 168.
nera conjugated, 109.
-nese, 127.
 Neuter nouns, 42 (3), 50 (3).
 Nouns, 36, ff.; syntax, 134.
 Number, 37.
 Numerals, 73, 82; syntax, 148-151.

o, 7.
ō, 12, 109.
 Object, direct, 151; indirect, 136.
 Observing, syntax with verbs of, 153.
-och, 128.
of, 125.
 Old-High-German vowels, &c., see
 the various letters.
 Omission of consonants, 29.
on-, 125.
ond-, 125.
onder-, 125.
 Old-Saxon, see under the different
 letters.
 Ordinals, 76, 149.

p, 25.
 Palatals, conversion of gutturals into,
 27, 28.
 Participles, 64, 93, 97 (7), 100, 109,
 116; active, with passive sense, 158.
 Particles of interrogation, 168; of
 negation, 168; meaning lost in
 composition, 121; meaning changed
 in composition, 123.
 Partitives, 138, 143, 145.
 Passive voice, 93, 100 (2).
 Periphrastic conditional conjugation,
 107.
 Place, adverbs of, 129 (3).
 Pleasing, syntax with verbs of, 152.

- Pluperfect, 95, and see the paradigms.
Præterito-præsentia, 107, 119; verbs, following the analogy of, 108.
 Prefixes, 125, 160.
 Prepositions, 121, 135, 136, 139, 161-165.
 Present indicative, 100, 109; subjunctive, 100, 109; theme, strong verbs, 98; theme, weak verbs, 109; used for future, 156.
 Preterit, 100, 109, 97 (4).
 Primitive case-endings, 39; verbal, 97; numerals, 75.
 Pronouns, personal, 82, 83; personal, omitted with imperative, 146; possessive, 83 (2); syntax, 144-148; demonstrative, 86, 88; interrogative, 89; relative, 91; indefinite, 92; contracted, 84, 85; reflexives, 147.
 Pronunciation of *r*, 20; of palatals, 28 (5); of vowels, 1; of consonants, 2; of *lf* and *lv*, 2; of *wl* and *wr*, 2.
 Proper names, 56, 28 (6).
 Prosody, 170.
 Providing against, syntax, 153.
 Purging legally, syntax, 154.

q = *ku*, 27.
 Quantity, syntax of nouns expressing, 137.

r, 20, 129 (3); added to *ma* to avoid hiatus, 92.
 Redundant letters in verbs, 117.
 Reduplication, 98.
 Reflexives, 147.
 Relative pronouns, 91.
 Repaying, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Repetition of negatives, 168 (3).
 Rhotacism, 20, 105; in Sanskrit, 20 (2).
 Rhyming poems, 170, 171, 174, 175.
Riim, *Thet Freske*, 174, 175.
 Rob, syntax of, 154.
Rückumlaut, 115.
Rüstringer Recht, 14, 17, 43, 173.

s, 2 (8), 22.
Saliya conjugated, 109.
 Sanskrit case-endings, 39; plural of neuter nouns, 43; verbal endings, 97; rhotacism, 20 (2); numerals, 75.
 Saterlandish *wlla*, 11.
sëka conjugated, 109.
sële declined, 41.
 Serving, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Short vowels, 3-9.

Skil, 107.
Skip, 127.
 Speaking against, syntax with verbs of, 152.
 Spirants, 21.
sth, 28.
 Strengthening *s* to *st*, 97 (3).
 Strong nouns, 41; adjectives, 59; verbs, 98.
 Subject, place for, 133; logical, 155.
 Subjunctive, 19 (3), 100; syntax, 157; with what conjunctions, 167.
 Suffixes, 126-130; contracted, 68, 70; of comparatives, 65; of superlatives, 65, 68; denoting personal agents, 126; denoting circumstances and things, 127.
 Sum, with numerals, 81.
-sum, 128.
 Summary of the declensions, 57.
Sum declined, 46.
 Superlative, 65, 66, 68, 76, 143.
 Syncope, 63, 113.
 Syntax, general principles, 130-134; of accusative, 134, 151, 154, 161; of dative, 135, 136, 139, 141, 152, 154, 155, 159, 162; with comparatives, 136; with genitive, 134, 137-140, 143, 145, 148, 153, 154, 159, 164; of prepositions, 135, 136, 139, 161, 165; of adjectives, 140-144; of pronouns, 144-148; of numerals, 148-151; of adverbs, 168; of conjunctions, 165-168; of verbs, 151-161; of interjections, 169.
sz, 28.

t, 26 (2).
-ta, 128.
 Taking care of, or for, syntax with verbs of, 153.
 Tenses, 95, 101.
thd or *than* after comparatives, 142.
-the, 127.
 Themes, -*a*, 41; -*i*, 44; -*u*, 46; -*an*, 48; -*r*, 51; -*nd*, 52; ending in a guttural or palatal, 53; anomalous, 54.
Thet Freske Riim, 174.
thi declined, 86.
this declined, 88.
 Time, nouns of, 134, 135.
thruç-, 125.
thur, 107.
thurf, 107.
tö-, 125.
tö, 123, 159.
töth declined, 44.
Trübung, 7, 8.

tunge declined, 48.
ts, tsz, tz, 28.

u, 8.

u, 13.

umbe, 125.

Umlaut rule, 35; 10 (8); in the comparative, 69; in verbs, 105; Rückumlaut, 115.

un-, 125.

und-, 125.

under-, 125.

up-, 125.¹

ur-, 125.

Using, syntax with verbs of, 153.

ut-, 125.

v, 21.

Verbs—endings, primitive, Sanskrit, and Friesic, 97; voices, 93; moods, 94; *tenses*, 95; conjugations, 96; strong, 98; weak, 109; syntax of, 132, 133, 151-161; governing dative, 152, 155; governing genitive, 153; governing accusative and genitive or dative, 154; governing with adverbs, 168 (6); intransitive form, 103; remarks on the

paradigms, strong, 104-106; remarks on the paradigms, weak, 111, 120; periphrastic conditional forms, 107; *præterito-præsentia*, 107; verbs following the analogy of *præterito-præsentia*, 108.

Voices, 93.

Vowels, 3.

w, used for *u*, 21 (2); used for *wu*, 21 (2); combined with *l* and *r*, 21 (3); dropped, 21 (5).

-ward, 128.

Weak nouns, 48-51; adjectives, 58-64; verbs 109.

wët, wit, 107.

Wield, to, syntax of, 153.

willa, 11.

with-ir-, 125.

Withstanding, syntax with verbs of, 152.

wl and *wr*, 2 (9).

x = *ks*, 27.

y, 11 (4).

z, 22.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
ANGLO-SAXON	1	ITALIAN	13
DANO-NORWEGIAN	2	LATIN	13
DUTCH	2	NORWEGO-DANISH,—see DANO-	
ENGLISH	2	NORWEGIAN.	
FRENCH	6	PORTUGUESE	14
FRISIAN	10	RUSSIAN	14
GERMAN	10	SPANISH	14
GOTHIC	12	SWEDISH	16
GREEK—MODERN	12	TURKISH	16
GREEK—ANCIENT	12	WELSH	16
ICELANDIC	12		

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